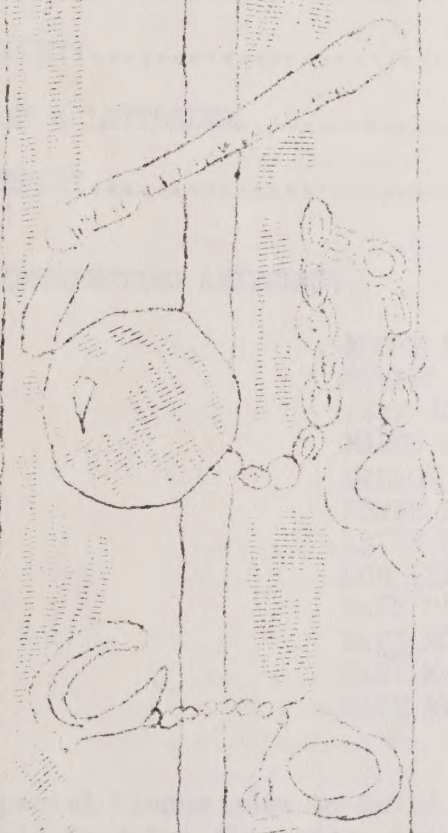


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COLLINS BAY
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This paper is put out by the Convicts of Collins Bay Penitentiary. There have been a lot of papers that have come out of here over the years. We hope that this paper helps the men on the inside, and also shows the people on the outside just how we feel. The name of the paper is CON.T.A.C.T. It not only means what it implies it much more to us. CON- is for CONVICT, T-is for TOGETHER, A- is for AGAINST, C- is for CRUEL, and T- is for TIMES. And, through this paper we hope to show you readers that we can do a lot more if we work together.

The opinions expressed in any particular article are those of the author, and not necessarily agreed with, by the editorial staff, nor do the views necessarily conform to the official views of the Solicitor General's staff, or the Administration.

Hopefully, each and every issue will be better than the last, as we (the staff) were all employed in different lines of work on the outside. We trust that you readers will help us to make this the best Prison Rag to come out of any penitentiary. The only way to do this, is to get involved and contribute to our cause.

Please submit any article to ensure that success. The men in here can place any contribution in the box on the strip. To the outside readers, please forward all contributions to us at this address; CON.T.A.C.T., P.O. BOX 190, KINGSTON, ONTARIO: The postal code is; K7L 4V9.

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EDITOR..TOM FRENCH # 2429

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Special thanks goes to David Parry, for allowing his secretary to come down and help type out the paper. Also a special thanks to Joe (LORD THUNDERIN JESUS) MURPHY for all his help in putting the paper together. If at any time your paper smells of Sardines, don't be alarmed, its just one that Joe put together. (got you again Joe) We wish to thank Tom (skin-head) Luxford for all his help doing the paper while he has been at C.B.I. and also since skin-head is leaving, we wish him the best of luck in the future. So Long Baldy.....
We hope to have an article by Joe (I can't sit too long) Hatos for our next issue, got you too Joe.

LETTERS TO THE C.O.T.A.C.T. EDITOR.

Dear Mr. French:

RE: INMATE CANTEN ITEM INCREASE.

In reference to your recent letter on the above mentioned issue, I would like to inform you on new developments with regard to this question. First of all, it has just been decided that a .25¢ per day increase to be applied to canteen fund will be implemented by July 1979.

Secondly, the inmate Employment Direction is actively involved developing a new Employment and pay program for the Inmate population. An information package on this new plan will be sent out to all inmate committees for review and comments in the following weeks. The implementation of this new employment and pay program is scheduled for next September 1979.

In summary, what I am saying is that an interim measure for counteracting the inflation cost increase will be implemented next July. In addition to that, inmate committees will have the opportunity to comment on the new employment pay program proposal as on canteen item cost increase.

I trust this above information will be useful to you.

Sincerely,

Edgar Bernard
Chief, Social & Cultural Development
Social & Community Programs, Development Division, National Headquarters

Dear Mr. French:

Please find enclosed a copy of the letter I received from Jean-Jacque Blais in reply to your concern over price increases in inmate canteen prices.

Yours Sincerely,

Stuart Leggatt, MLA

Dear Mr. Leggatt:

May I refer to your letter dated April 23 1979, concerning the comments made by Mr. French an inmate at Collin's Bay Institution, with regard to the increase in inmate canteen prices.

Regional Correctional Officials have advised that the price increases for canteen are the direct result of cost increases by manufacturers of the products. While cost increases are naturally passed on to the consumer, it should be noted that items in the inmate canteen are sold at cost, which is considerably less than what the public would pay for the same items. Thus, an increase in shelf-price is only a reflection of an increased cost of the institution. If a slight profit is realized, this amount is turned over to the Inmate Welfare Committee.

In this letter to you Mr. French mentions his particular concern with regard to the increase in the cost of cigarettes. Officials of the Correctional Service of Canada endeavour to procure canteen items at the best possible price, in order to do so, all items are purchased in bulk on a competitive basis. This type of purchasing makes possible the sale of tobacco products and grooming-needs to inmates at substantially reduced prices; for example, cigarettes sell from forty to fifty cents per package.

With regard to Mr. French's complaint about wages not being at par with the rising canteen prices, I can assure you that the area of inmate pay is not

Yours sincerely,

Jean-Jacques Blais.

EDITORS NOTE:

If I may quote from Mr. Blais letter:

"....it should be noted that items in the inmate canteen are sold at cost...."

and then draw attention to the two things that up-set me about this quote. One, overcharge for postage, it is against the law to set your own price on stamps in Canada, but the men that run the canteen charge us more then the post office does. When this was first brought to the attention of the post office, a Mr. Wilson said, and I quote. "... if, during the course of his investigation, he had found an establishment in Kingston selling Canadian Stamps at an inflated price Ottawa would not stand for it. But when he found out it was Collin's Bay, and they were being sold to convicts we heard no more, since April.....

Two; Although profits from Inmate Canteen are turned over to the inmate welfare fund, it must be remembered that this profit is net. Our Committee Chairman is periodically presented with a total profit figure and is not provided with supporting data such as per item purchase price, per item sales, and (something we as inmates often wonder about) per item shortages which may or may not be significant, but which are certainly reflected in the net figure.

[Faint bleed-through from the reverse side]

Dea Tom:

I sent you an article back on January 26th 1979 entitled "We're all prisoners" and I'm wondering if you have used it or plan to use it. I received my latest subscription copy of COM.T.A.C.T. back in February and wonder why I haven't received any copies since then.

I hope all is going well with you Tom and I look forward to hearing from you soon.

Yours Truly,
Harry V. E. Keating.

Editors Note:

I am truly sorry it has been so long since the last issue of our CON.T.A.C.T. came out. There is one in the mail now and I hope to have this one to you by the middle of July. The big problem is getting the paper to print it on. Then waiting for the stamps so that we can mail it out to you. So please bear with us, some day all might run the way it should and then we can get our paper out on time.....

[illegible]

Dear Mr. French:

I am a writer (of poetry and fiction) and am interested in corresponding with a inmate who is also a writer. The kind of writing I do is concerned with human relationships, the relationships of people to their surroundings, and the expression of personal thought and feeling. I am very concerned and interested in developing a correspondence with a person in prison who likes to write about similar things.

Best wishes, Brenda Riche.

EDITORS NOTE: If any of the men on the in side would like to write Brenda, Just drop down to the office and I will forward it on to her with your name.

Dear Tom:

With some people a change in Government becomes an opportunity to better thier life styles, a hope for the future, or just a chance to score goody-points. Which brings me to the topic of this letter, of Canada's biggest White Elephant the penitentiary system. For years the "Con's" have been thought of as "no good's" because of societies constant teaching and the bad publications of the media's. Nothing is ever said about the good things that "Con's" do either inside or outside the prison walls.

Likethe recreation equipment for parks or the repairs and manufacturing of mail bags, these and many more have been done by "Con's" for societies use and needs.

Yet society will argue that we "Con's" have everything from colour T.V.'s to 3 square meals a day. Then the priceless statement of "REHABILITATION", all this became was a chance for the adminastration to play games of "cat and mouse" or better said "head games".

I am not about to go into the countless number of games that we've all been pawns in, with the execption of this most recent which realy burns me.

Since we have started this "REHABILITATION PROGRAMS" and have graduated from the days of torture, we have been allowed to have individuals from church groups, native groups and con's self help groups come in for weekly meetings. This was started to allow interactions between con's and good upstanding citizens, in hopes that it would provide a mingling of both sides to work hand in hand, for the betterment of both inside and outside communities. In princple this is a very good plan, however the system being what it is, sees something working well so they then place obstacles causing frustrations on both sides. The reason for some of these obstacles I fail to see as being valid. For instance, when these groups met there is a time set a side for coffee or rea which the administration has provided along with cream, sugar disposable cups. However the food Service Department decied that these disposable were becoming a costly affair, so they switched the "Con's" to a melmak cup while there are glass ones in the staff dining room. This now meant that Social Development Department had to purchase cups for the different groups as the kitchen were not purchasing them any longer.

To make a long story short this became a buck to pass around, while the groups sit with coffee and all the fixin's but no cups..... As a result some con's have tried taking cups from the dining room so that guest could have a cup of coffee or tea to drink at a meeting. This having failed as according to section, ???, sub-section something or other in the Bible or good book that the system goes by, for the book says each inmate is allowed one(1) cup.....

Well I as an individual, plan to place a grievance in on this matter and would invite each and all interested Con's to do the same, and lets see them pass the buck on who will pay the forthy dollars that ti costs to process each grievance. Until then we will all have to practise drinking coffee without cups...

SINCERLEY, LOU ACOCELLA.

Dear Mr. French:

I am on the Staff of the newly formed prison newspaper at Dixon Correctional Institute. In an attempt to Broaden the scope of our newspaper and enhance its subject matter, we would like very much to establish an agreement where-by we swap publications as they become available. I would like to think that our newspaper will also be of interest and informative to you.

I will be looking forward to hearing from you in regards to my proposal.

Here's hoping to hear from you soon.

SINCERELY YOURS,

JOHN E. PIERRE #86684
EDITOR.

EDITORS NOTE.

If any of the othere joint papers would like to send a copy along to our brothers in the south, I am sure they would be glade to get it. If there is one thing that these papers can do, its keep us in touch with brothers and sisters all over the world. By doing this we can find out what new has been tried in othere joints.

C.O.L.D.A.C.T. EDITORIAL
(MAY TO JUNE)

For the past few months, I have been writing about halfway houses, so this month I thought I would give them a break and tell you about the Citizen's Advisory Committee that we have here at the Bay.

On the 20th of June, 1979, I sent a letter to one of the men who is on the CAC, here at Collins Bay, Mr. Peter Beeman. As most of you may well know, Mr. Beeman ran in the last election. He also made a few statements concerning the Death Penalty. Although he was running on a Liberal Ticket, he said that he would vote in favour of Capital Punishment because of the riding he was representing, (4 Penitentiaries), and that he believes that most of the people in this riding favour some sort of Capital Punishment. So, I wrote him and suggested that he resign from the CAC. As I feel it is not fair to us in here to have a man on the CAC that would vote to take some of our lives, if he could have gotten into power.

Mr. Beeman does not see things this way and has wrote me a very nice letter saying so. I am only a voice of one and it is up to the rest of the men in here to write to Mr. Beeman, or any member of the CAC, saying, whether they want a man who will vote for Capital Punishment one day and the next day say he wants to try and help men in jail.

I am going to try and set up a meeting with the CAC to find out just what their stand is on Mr. Beeman, and alot of other things. On the next few pages you will find a review of the recommendations that was made last year, and still have not been implented here at Collins Bay. This report was done by a lady who sat out in Les Judson's office, giggling for two or three months, last summer. So, read it with a grain of salt, but at any rate, read it. There were a few things that got me hot, while I was reading it, but I will let you draw your own feelings out of it. I am going to put Mr. Beeman's reply on this page, so that you can see that he is not the kind of man who will not answer a letter, be it good or be it bad. The letter reads as follows;

Dear Tom:

Thanks for your letter of June 20th. I appreciate your honesty and I can understand what you feel.

The reason I became Involved with the CAC was that I thought it was an opportunity to try and build bridges between the community inside the walls of the penitentiary and the community outside. I thought that there may be ways in which there could be projects or at least make it possible for the men to understand what goes on in the community around them. That understanding might well serve them in the future when they go out on the street.

Thats all well when you are a municipal politician. The decision to run for federal office was not an easy one. I have never had to become attached to any political party and yet my own deepest conviction was that in the federal arena I would be able to express my concerns and beliefs and that is why I ran for the nomination and when I got that I stood in the election.

It was not an easy campaign. I had to carry the responsibility of a government that was being critized when I had not had the Opportunity to be a part of the programs and policies that government had developed. I was also running in an area where there is a very strong and well established candidate.

The election campaign was a hectic period and it meant that your life was examined both personally and publically and that it was necessary to take stands on issues which I might rather have done. One of those issues was the question of Capital Punishment.

I think you know that my stand was in favour of capital punishment FOR IMMEDIATE MURDER. In taking that stand I was going against what is both the established policy of the Liberal Party and going against the stand of the two other candidates. However, I felt that from my own experience, and interesting enough from talking with inmates in the Bay that it was the right policy. I believe that a member from this riding, where there are so many penal Institutions, must reflect the concerns of the majority of people in the riding. And I believe that the majority of the people in this riding favour some form of capital punishment.

I was well aware that that decision might have some effect on people inside the Bay and yet it was the same people who in the past months have talked about the need for a stable population. These people who have pointed out that part of the problem in maintaining such a population is that there are elements over which they can exert no control.

.....Continued

The real question you raised in your letter is whether the CAC can be more effective. And that really has nothing to do with whether I am a part of it or not. I would like to know, and I'm sure the other members of the CAC would like to know, what areas you feel we can contribute more. I think that supporting the social events and participating in them is fine, but I don't know whether we are really doing much for what goes on inside the hearts and minds of inmates. Perhaps we need more intimate dialogue resulting in programs where we really can help the inmate find himself, find his way back on the street. To me the most interesting times with the CAC were when we did meet in smaller groups, whether it was with the Native Brotherhood, or the Inmate Committee, or indeed just yourself. I think that part of the experience of that is reflected in what we say and do when we go back outside the walls in helping to interpret your concerns and your need to the people in the community. And that of course is something that we don't know what value it has or what the result has been.

I will lay your letter before the CAC as well as this reply and discuss it with them. However, I want you to know that I value very much and appreciate that you took the time and the trouble and that you expressed yourself so clearly in your letter.

I hope we can meet and to that end I am,

Very sincerely

Peter Beeman
Reeve

~~~~~

There exists an unmistakeable aura about a prison, a man blind and deaf can sense this quality, even though he cannot see the walls and bars, or hear the curses, the pleas, the rattle of chains.

The prison may be a filthy hole buried in some long forgotten dungeon. It may be a regal suite offering every convenience and luxury. Regardless of its station or range of accomodation every prison denies its inmates to priceless rights-freedom and human dignity.

For every prison there stands some form of barrier-a rusty chain, a mouldering wall, surly guard, or perhaps only an unobtrusive, but adamant attendant at the door. Some definite barrier imposes its will upon the imprisoned and says to him; "this far you may go," but no further," this much you may do," but nothing more.

As surely as a prison robs a man of his freedom to choose for himself his movements and activities, the same does it strip him of his dignity, as an independant individual. And from this denial arises that characteristic rancid atmosphere, which every prison exudes- an invisible miasma of tension compounded of hatred and fear, apathy and pain, frustrated hope and inexpressible despair and rage.

.....BYLL

~~~~~  
LIFE.....

fumbled memories of people and places
best left forgotten;
fumbled fragments of might-have-beens,
and whiffs of dreams destroyed.

So many dark corners, occasionally
illuminated by a stranger,
who...for a time...becomes a friend,
until random events,....trap doors..
yank you down different corridors of the maze.

its a maze od dead ends and broken paths,
where each went...each turning point...
is like the murder of an unborn self
until you are finally left with but one path
to follow,
and have become what you were never...
meant to be.

BYLL

THE CITIZENS' ADVISORY COMMITTEE
AT
COLLINS BAY INSTITUTION:
REVIEW AND RECOMMENDATIONS
SUBMITTED BY:
DONNA HASTIE
S.S.E.A.P.
SEPTEMBER 1, 1978

I. THE STUDY: PURPOSE AND METHOD

A. The purpose of this study was:

- 1) To review the functioning of the Citizens' Advisory Committee(CAC) at Collins Bay Institution (C.B.I.) with respect to the needs and expectations of the CAC, the Institution, and its Inmates.
- 2) To present recommendations for the future development of the CAC at C.B.I. so that it might better perform its functions as set out by the Commissioner's Directive on CAC's. These functions are:
 - 1) To advise and work with the Institutional Head on the overall development of the Institution and its programs, and on methods of informing and educating the local community on the operations and programs of the Institution.
 - 2) To provide liason between Inmates and Staff, Inmates and the Public, and between the Institution and the Public, and to supplement the programs of the Institution.

B. Information for this study was obtained primarily through interviews with individuals belonging to one of the following categories.

- 1) Inmates at C.B.I.
- 2) Security staff at C.B.I., and to a lesser extent at other Institutions.
- 3) Administration at C.B.I., particularly the Institution Head.
- 4) CAC members at C.B.I.
- 5) Members of CAC's at other Institutions in the Ontario region.

C. The body of this report will contain a discussion of the findings with respect to each of the above categories.

Following this are a summary and recommendations which, in the author's opinion, will considerably improve the effectiveness of the CAC at C.B.I.

II. CITIZEN'S ADVISORY COMMITTEE AT COLLINS BAY INSTITUTION:
PAST AND PRESENT

The CAC at C.B.I. was established by the Director in November, 1977 as a result of the Commissioner's Directive (DRAFT # 1) On CAC's issued in September, 1977. This directive came about as a result of recommendation # 49 of the "REPORT TO PARLIAMENT BY THE SUB-COMMITTEE ON THE PENITENTIARY SYSTEM IN CANADA"(1976/77) which stated that all penal Institutions should have a CAC. According to the report, CAC's can work with corrections administrators to help to dispel public fears and misunderstandings in the hope that community support for penal reforms can be strengthened.

Suggestions for CAC members were given to the Director by assistant directors and these perspective members were then contacted to determine their interest. The CAC, at its first meeting in November, had three charter members. Membership has now expanded to 7 members, although not all of these have been active.

At the introductory meeting, the divisional heads at C.B.I. were introduced and their respective responsibilities were briefly explained. CAC members were given a brief outline of the duties they might be expected to perform (as per the commissioner's directive) and it was made clear to them that they were welcome to become involved in Inmate activities, particularly those group functions occurring on evenings or weekends. They were also advised that they should contact the Institution previous to any proposed visit.

Also at this time, members were told that they were welcome to submit suggestions for additional members, should they know of any persons demonstrating a willingness to volunteer as a CAC member. Members are also taken on a tour of the Institution.

Since this initial meeting, five additional meetings have taken place with the most recent one being in June, 1978. All meetings have been with the director. CAC members were invited to sit in on temporary absence boards and Inmate training boards, as well as the disciplinary court. It was also suggested to them that they might speak to groups in the community on the general operation of C.B.I., and that administration at C.B.I. would assist in this regard.

Several meetings were held with the Inmate Committee, with issues raised at these meetings being brought up with the director at regular CAC meetings.

Since it has been operative, the CAC has brought several bands into the Institution for the Inmates entertainment and was active in soliciting outside donations for the Inmates Olympiad held at the end of July.

In July, three members of the CAC at C.B.I. toured Markworth Institution together with several of that Institutions CAC members. It is planned that an exchange visit will take place in the near future.

Thus, up to the present time, the CAC has been rather Inmate orientated in areas where it has been active. There have been no meetings with correctional staff and no meetings where the director has not been present.

III. INMATES AT COLLINS BAY INSTITUTION AND THE CITIZENS' ADVISORY COMMITTEE:

Inmates interviewed at C.B.I. generally felt a need for more community participation in the Institution, with the exception of those who prefer to be left alone to do their own time.

The Inmate Committee at present is not satisfied with the CAC and communications between the two groups, at least during the summer months, has broken down. There is, apparently, some conflict among Inmates themselves in that the Inmate Committee feels that the CAC is associating too much with a particular group and is thus not representing the Inmate population as a whole.

In the spring, the Inmates requested the formation of a sub-committee within the CAC to meet on a regular basis with the Inmate committee in the hope that open channels of communication could be created. However, at that time the CAC felt that its membership was not sufficiently large enough for a sub-committee of this type to be formed.

It is the opinion of the Inmate Committee that if C.B.I. is to have a CAC who, is one of its functions, acts as a liason between Inmates and Administration and between Inmates and Staff, then the CAC should be actively involved in doing so. In this sense, perhaps the Inmates grievance is justified.

However, concern has been expressed by many parties interviewed (other than inmates) that there is a real danger of the CAC becoming little more than an inmate grievance committee, should the CAC overly represent the inmate faction of the Institution. This danger is present at C.B.I. because the CAC has met with inmates only and has virtually ignored the Security-Custodial faction in the Institution. The inmates themselves would like to see the CAC meet with correctional staff representatives. It is felt that meetings of this type might serve to enhance the CAC's image in the inmate population because then the CAC would be better prepared to answer inmate's questions concerning security matters.

Inmates expectations of the CAC at C.B.I. varied somewhat, depending on the interaction and experiences which they had had with CAC's when they were incarcerated in other institutions. If their experience had been negative, then they were very likely to be non-supportive of the CAC at C.B.I. However, they were nevertheless willing to meet with the CAC at C.B.I. and hoped that it would become more active. From their point of view, to date the CAC had accomplished very little.

IV. CORRECTIONAL STAFF AT COLLIN'S BAY INSTITUTION AND THE CITIZEN'S ADVISORY COMMITTEE.

As mentioned previously, the CAC at C.B.I. has not met formally with correctional staff representatives. This is one reason why the correctional staff is ill-informed as to what the CAC actually is and what functions it is supposed to be performing in the Institution with respect to correctional staff interests. I found that generally, many members of the

correctional staff were not even aware of the CAC's existence - a sad state of affairs when one considers that there has been a CAC at C.B.I. for more than ten months.

Those correctional officers at the CX-1 and CX/3 levels who were aware of the existence of a CAC seemed to believe that even if the CAC were active there is very little that the CAC could contribute on their behalf. There is a general belief that many of Security's problems are too deep rooted to be solved or improved at the institutional level.

I was told a number of times that there are many CX's at the lower levels who attribute the good running of the institution to good security and there is no realization that the institutional programs for the inmates contribute to the peace and order of the institution.

Many CX's also seem to have the belief that anyone from the "outside" is a threat to the security of the institution and therefore is not worthy of support. In one respect, this opinion is justified, because most or all CX's who have worked at the institution for a reasonable period of time have seen community volunteers in action who are of the wrong type and who do not contribute to the inmates welfare, but rather operate to their detriment.

It is encouraging to note that a senior correctional officer indicated that should the CAC demonstrate a willingness to meet with correctional staff, then he would be more than willing to co-operate. However, he did indicate that it is very unlikely that his opinion is generally shared by the majority of his correctional staff. It is significant that this man did not know the names of the CAC members at C.B.I. and did not know whether or not other institutions also had a CAC.

It seems to be important to experienced correctional officers that the CAC be composed of the "right" members before it is worthy of support. The "right" members is considered to be one who is impartial and does not consider himself to be a "do-gooder" on behalf of the inmates. Many times it was said that "this institution does not need another inmate", meaning that anyone who might be too sympathetic toward the inmates would not be acting in the best interests.

V. ADMINISTRATION AT COLLIER'S BAY INSTITUTION AND THE CITIZENS ADVISORY COMMITTEE.

Generally, administrative personnel in an institution are cautiously supportive of the institution's CAC with the amount of support often being dependant on the Director's feeling towards having a CAC.

Most support comes from the Socialization area, for it is in this area that personnel seem to be working most closely with the CAC. In some institutions, there is a very close working relationship between a senior staff member and the CAC, in others, there is a tolerant type of relationship which is very low key. Some staff members in Social Development worried that should the CAC overstep its bounds and become too involved in programs development, then they would be duplicating some of the functions of this department. I feel that this is a very real concern and it should be kept in mind that the CAC should operate in this area as its name implies - in an advisory capacity only.

Administration at C.B.I. sees the CAC's principle function as being to serve as a "bridge" between the institution and the community. CAC members should be able to act as a "sounding board" for the Director in that their reactions to his ideas and opinions are, hopefully, representative of what the community's reaction might be. It is therefore essential that the CAC's make-up be diverse enough to be representative of a typical cross-section of the community.

It is not desirable to administration at C.B.I. that a CAC member also be a volunteer worker with ~~any~~ one of the inmate groups, since it is felt that this might make an individual less than objective.

As stated earlier, administration at C.B.I. is supportive of the CAC becoming involved in making the community more aware of C.B.I. and its programs through speaking engagements, etc. It is hoped that the CAC will move in this direction in the near future.

VI. CITIZENS ADVISORY COMMITTEE AT OTHER INSTITUTIONS.

After talking to at least several members from each CAC in this region, it was evident that a CAC may take on an individual format depending on the type of institution and support and assistance which the Director of that institution might provide.

One of the critical factors in the success of a CAC is the type of Director who is running the institution. Should he be community-oriented it appears that his CAC will be more effective than one where, for example, a Director is Security-oriented.

Beacause the CAC is the Director's Committee, in that the Director is often free to appoint and dismiss members and and because a CAC is an advisory body with no formal authority, then a director who does not want a CAC is able to set up his CAC in name only. By choosing the kinds of members which are right for him, he can create a passive committee which either does not operate at all or functions in the low key manner that he wishes.

CAC members were of the unanimous opinion that a CAC should endeavour to represent, as much as possible, and as objectively as possible, all three factors in the Institution (id est-inmates, correctional staff and administration). Most were attempting to do this on a practical basis; however, a great deal of frustration seemed to be inevitable in this regard. While a CAC may have established a rapport and credibility with one faction or the other, there were none who had successfully developed a good interaction with all three. One CAC members summed up the difficulty of the situation by saying that it is unrealistic to expect to develop a rapport with any one faction in a short period of time. It was felt that credibility could only be developed over a period of time and when it is deserved. This member felt that a good first step was to have the CAC recognized and accepted as a functioning body within the institution and it is reported that even this process takes a considerable length of time. It is only after this recognition takes place that credibility can begin to be built up.

Most CAC's have taken considerable time when they were formed to discuss their terms of reference and to develop concrete objectives. Some CAC members were of the opinion that more concrete terms of reference should be developed in Ottawa and be sent down to the individual institutions so that the CAC would have a more concrete basis on which to build its activities. However, it is realized that a CAC can take different forms, depending on the type of institutional security and the co-operation of the director and his administrative staff. Thus, even though an institution might be classified as minimum security which supposedly would give a CAC more scope in which to work, if the director is unwilling to give his CAC his full support, then the CAC might be less active and might accomplish less than a CAC at a medium or even a maximum security level.

The majority of CAC's in the Ontario region are newly formed and thus are in somewhat the same situation as is the CAC at CBI. It has been suggested that it takes approx. one year to become thoroughly acquainted with the operation of an institution; thus, it is hardly surprising that most members of new CAC's are so engaged in a learning process as far as institutional life is concerned. Where this learning process is somewhat formalized, CAC's seem to be able to take an active role sooner than those where members are left to acquaint themselves with institutional life. For example, one CAC set out for itself a formal orientation program, starting with general films on the corrections system, and going on to meet formally with all divisional heads, public service alliance of Canada representatives, inmate committee members, and so on. Members are just now feeling well educated enough to be an effective advisory body. This sort of formal orientation program appears to be the best kind of introduction what is undoubtedly a confusing system, resulting in this particular CAC being more readily able to determine and analyze institutional problems.

CAC's which had been ongoing for a considerable period of time were more apt to arrange their own meetings with inmates and correctional staff and required less guidance from the director or administrative personnel. However, it was their unanimous opinion that the director must be kept fully informed at all times as to what the CAC was doing and with whom it was meeting. I found no cases where this was not so.

CAC members who were more experienced often expressed the opinion that their CAC was sometimes able to bring problem situations to the attention of the director of which, for one reason or another, he might not be aware. This was particularly true where they were well-acquainted with institutional rules and procedures. In this sense, CAC members felt they were performing a valuable service for the institution by providing an objective look at certain potential problem areas.

Also, the more experienced CAC's were involved in the selection of new members when required, although this might not be the only means of selection. When it was felt that a new members was needed, the CAC would choose a member and inform the director of their selection and obtain his formal approval. This method seemed to work well because the CAC made a conscious effort to make their committee representative of the community. Many people expressed the opinion that it was important for the CAC to have as diverse a make-up as possible in order for it to be most effective.

The types of activities in which CAC's were involved varied, but with one exception these committees have taken a task-oriented approach. There seemed to be a consensus that a certain amount of frustration is inevitable if the CAC is going to make an attempt to represent the legitimate aspirations of all the institutional factions. For those persons who expected immediate results, the CAC seem to move altogether too slowly and discouragement set in quickly. These persons often considered the CAC to be a "waste of time" and ultimately resigned from their committees.

Some CAC members felt that the slow process of gaining credibility in the institution might be expedited if Ottawa could be more vocal in its support of CAC's and their role in the institution. It was felt that more positive commiques' emanating from Ottawa might make institutional personnel more receptive to CAC's and might foster acceptance for their objectives.

VII. "SUMMARY AND RECOMMENDATIONS"

1. The citizens Advisory Committee at CBI should expand its membership.

The Commissioners Directive on CAC's calls for a maximum of ten members on the CAC. As stated earlier, the CAC at CBI currently has seven members. However, all of these persons have not been active due to time constraints or other reasons. Attendance at meetings has been low. Members should be selected not only for their willingness to contribute, but also for their availability to attend meetings on a regular basis. Before joining the CAC, perspective members should be informed on what day and at what time meetings will be held so they can determine if they will be able to fit their attendance at these meetings into their schedules. It is not enough to solicit new members, but ACTIVE members are the key.

There appears to be administrative support for expanded CAC membership.

2. An effort should be made to achieve a more diverse, representative make-up of the CAC at CBI.

If the CAC at CBI is truly represent a cross-section of the community as it is supposed to do, then its membership will have to be diversified to a much greater extent than it is at the present time. It is strongly suggested that at least several female members be added to the CAC, and that an attempt be made to obtain members from all walks of life.

The CAC can aid in this diversification by suggesting the names of suitable and willing perspective members to the director for approval.

It is also recommended that at least one member have previous experience in corrections, as this experience has proved to be a valuable asset to other CAC's.

There appears to be an administrative support for this recommendation.

3. The CAC should be broken down into sub-committees to meet with ;
 - A) inmates
 - B) correctional staff
 - C) administration.

If this is not deemed to be possible, at the very least there should be assigned representation.

It can not be overly emphasized that the CAC should be interested in, and should communicate with all three of the above-mentioned factions. Due to time constraints, it would be more efficient for sub-committees to meet with these different groups and then to report back to the CAC as a whole at its regular meetings.

The use of the sub-committees should also serve to more quickly obtain credibility with the different factions as a regular interaction with the same individuals takes place over time.

Sub-committees, resulting in assigned responsibilities, should also prevent any one member from "spreading himself too thin" or carrying more of his share of the burdens.

4. Sub-committees mentioned in 3) should meet at regular intervals.

It would appear to be easier to gain credibility and to establish rapport with a group if the sub-committees are held regularly at a designated time. However, this does not mean that sub-committees meetings necessarily be held as often as CAC meetings. A schedule satisfactory to both groups should be established at the outset and should be maintained if at all possible. Meetings should be spaced, however, there is not too long a delay before feedback can be provided after the general CAC meeting is held and the director is consulted.

5. New CAC members should receive a thorough orientation to both the Canadian penitentiary Service and the institution.

As mentioned earlier, an orientation program would be most beneficial to new members, particularly if they are also new to corrections.

6. The CAC at C.B.I. should develop its own terms of reference as regards to the role of its institution, and should amend its own constitution.

When the CAC is formed, it should first of all analyze its functions set forth in the constitution, identify according to the specific institution the areas in which it is working.

Several CAC's have written their own constitution in an attempt to better define the institution to which they should be working. Also, a few have made research concerning the role of others, and others also set up their own constitution. But a constitution is not only to formalize the institution, but also to make the institution a national structure of the institution.

7. The CAC at C.B.I. should change in line with all other CAC's in the region and should have close contacts with other CAC's as individuals or groups.

Starting out, the CAC should be a non-profit organization, particularly to the CAC's in the region and should not be a struggle to gain a name or direction. Just as changes might also be suggested to the CAC's in the region, it should be a role and areas of responsibility.

8. Just as others, representing different aspects of the criminal justice system or related agencies, should be invited to participate from time to time.

It is important to keep in mind that the CAC's policy or changes in this policy, it is important for the CAC's to have speakers in time to time, to be part of various aspects of the institution.

Also, the CAC's should be aware of the CAC's in the institution, and such individuals would also result in the CAC's being able to clarify any misunderstandings. It should be a role and areas of responsibility.

9. The CAC should be able to assist the CAC's, particularly as far as the CAC's in the region and the CAC's in the institution are concerned.

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11. The Chairman of the CAC should be elected by CAC members and his/her term should be for a maximum of one year. This applies to the Vice-Chairman as well, if one is deemed to be necessary.

This should also be written into the constitution for the reasons written in 10). Also, this would prevent the CAC from being dominated by any one person with a particular point of view that is not necessarily compatible with that of other CAC members.

12. The CAC should make an active effort to inform and educate the local community on the operations and programs of the Institution.

Up to the present time, there has been no effort expended in this direction by the CAC at C.B.I. and very little done in this regard by other CAC's in the region. However, there was a general feeling that this was an important function which the CAC should be performing and several CAC's had intentions to begin development in this area once they were more firmly established.

There is support at C.B.I. for this function and it is hoped that the CAC will be more effective in the future in this area. It has been stated that while we cannot expect the public to be enthusiastic about penitentiaries, we can certainly make them more aware. To this end, the CAC could become involved in speaking engagements to community groups and should generally seek out any opportunities to further the objective of public education about the Institution.

13. The CAC should make an effort to bring into the Institution more Community volunteers of the suitable type "as discussed previously" to act as resource persons, etc. etc.

While C.B.I. has many volunteers from the Community who are involved in various programs, it is also true that many of these persons are not active. By soliciting and encouraging community volunteers, the CAC would be encouraging and performing a dual function;

1. Aiding in the supplementation of the Institutions programs and
2. Carrying out the public relations role that was mentioned in 12.

While it is realized that there must be a limit on community participation inside the Institution, there is nevertheless no better way of informing and educating community members than by having them participate in the Institutions programs.

It is believed that the above recommendations are realistic enough to be implemented easily if the appropriate amount of effort is expended. While it is difficult to suggest specific projects in the Institution in which the CAC might become involved because the needs of the Institution change over time, it is hoped that the adoption of these recommendations will enable the CAC at Collins Bay Institution to become sufficiently effective in any projects in which it may undertake.

SONG FOR EVERYONE

BY: PHILIP LILLS

I am a blackman, dedicated with Black expression-

Expressions of joy and pride of Blackness.

I consider myself neither a poet or composer-

Those are merely tools used by incentive man

To carve out beauty and truth, that they hope to
find peace and salvation.

Life is more dangerous than death, danger does
not exist once you fused yourself with the rainbow.

Love cannot be hoarded, is there a part of Jesus in every
carved out crucifix- desire changes the world.

We must first accept and believe on what we know,
Theoretically we must see for one-self.

Most women on the surface are beautiful, but underneath
they are driven with passion and love for a man they
know they'll never have.

Mainly they are Saints, with remote human possibilities,
It's impossible to say what those possibilities are-myself I
think energy of great love.

So you see-the attraction for one person-or the lack of it
- is the world's greatest wonder.

The world is full of shocks, mostly a challenge
We must sacrifice ourselves- because fear is painful-
love is joyful.

We also have to forget and forgive

So if I bring you happiness-We'll have the best!

"THE EXCEPTIONAL PEOPLE'S OLYMPIAD" OF COLLINS BAY

On behalf of the Olympiad Committee and the entire population of Collins Bay Institution, it gives me great pride and pleasure to write of the history of the spectacular event that is fast becoming a tradition within these walls.

Special Olympics for the mentally retarded were originally conceived by Doctor Frank Hayden, currently with the Department of Physical Education, McMaster University, Hamilton, Ontario, and organized by the Joseph P. Kennedy Foundation, Washington, D.C. in 1968. Since that time they have captured the imagination of people around the globe and are currently being held in 27 countries worldwide.

Today over 400,000 mentally retarded are Special Olympians in North America.

In 1977 "Le Groupe Sociale Francais" spent many months on preparation, and communication with a multitude of people in producing the first Olympiad behind walls. The success that it was unequivocally proved that human kindness can be found in all walks of life and every segment of society.

In 1978 "The Torch" was picked up from the G.S.F. by the "Ten Plus Fellowship Group" whose members all have ten or more years to serve. As sponsors they had the task of trying to duplicate this unique effort, and had the assistance of the first years success from which to enlarge on. This they did, and broadened all aspects of our "EXCEPTIONAL PEOPLE'S OLYMPIAD".

For this year, and future years, an Olympiad Committee was formed, as is is a mammoth task for inside groups to individually co-ordinate an event of this magnitude. This committee is comprised of members of the various inside groups with the added benefit of members from the population, which allows for more expertise, organizational experience, and the knowledge to make this huge programme and even bigger success than we have known in the past.

To stage one of these productions is a tremendous undertaking. To put on a programme of this nature inside the walls of a prison is even more of a herculean task. Efforts such as this cannot be accomplished by any one group, but takes the combined efforts of many groups as well as the assistance of their outside members, along with the input of the entire population, and a host of contributing sponsors, as well as an administration that is progressive enough to allow a total population project the size of our Olympiad within the institution, but everyone can take great pride helping those that cannot help themselves.

Eunice Kennedy Shriver, the late President's sister, who has spear-headed these Special Olympiads nationally, and who has personally complimented our efforts here each year, has said many times during public speaking engagements, "that those with the most privileges, also have the most responsibilities" although we here do not fall into the category of the most privileged, we do know what it is like to reach for help.

Each and every one of us here at Collins Bay Institution can identify with the concept of this programme, in that all of us are looking forward to the day we are released from prison. Our participant in this Olympiad are in a very special type of prison in which there is never a release date, but we, as a body, strive to at least give them a "Temporary Absence" by making this week end something they can treasure. While giving the opportunity to these "Exceptional People" of a couple of days of "freedom from suffering" that hopefully will strengthen them to bear the terrible affliction they must carry throughout their entire existence.

We feel the "Exceptional People's Olympiad" promotes the physical, social, and psychological development of the mentally retarded person. It also gives these people a chance to develop and test their strength, and co-ordination, to learn skills, follow rules, and stretch the limits of their capabilities. It offers the vital experience of winning and

Longing.

As the Olympic oath states; "LET ME WIN
 BUT IF I CANNOT WIN
 LET ME BE BRAVE IN THE ATTEMPT"

These "Exceptional People" who have for so long been denied the thrill of athletic competition will light up the hearts of the entire audience. To see these "Exceptional People" perform is one of the most gratifying and pleasing experiences the field of competition has ever provided. Many guests come unprepared to find the adventure, interest, and enjoyment the Olympiad provides.

From the Olympiad it is possible to receive a stimulating although incomplete picture of the status of the less fortunate, which vividly illustrates the desire of the retarded to be recognized. Here the realities of human kindness, and human needs come alive.

Our success must be directly linked to the generosity and compassion of each and every person associated with the "Exceptional People's Olympiad".

The outside members of our various groups have joined hands to assist us in coordinating the sleeping arrangements at the Royal Military College, Kingston, supper, evening dance party and breakfast for the 100 participants and their chaperones. As well as assisting us by seeking out donations of various products that are required. Arrangements for the housing and care of our participants could not be placed in more capable hands. Without these people who sincerely care, the continuation of this worthwhile event would be severely hampered.

It is very gratifying to everyone associated with this production of the "Third Exceptional People's Olympiad", to receive such astounding support. For without this support we would have a birthday cake without the icing. Again this year the donors have provided what will be a most memorable week-end to all in attendance. Working within a framework that does not allow us to solicit we rely heavily on those that hear of our unique effort and are willing to support it in some way. Our list of donors grows as each Olympiad passes, and more benevolent contributors offer their support illustrating that human kindness can make the impossible, possible.

Interspersed with the two days of sports events will be colourful entertainment consisting of a marching band, for the opening and closing ceremonies, clowns, cartoon characters, sky divers, and a band for each lunch hour dancing, or listening enjoyment. With the icing being ice-cream, water melons, potato chips, a lunch hour barbecue consisting of hamburgers, hot dogs, chicken and all the trimmings plus all the beverages you can drink.

Two days of fun filled activities that all who have assisted in any way have created.

The highlight of the "Third Exceptional People's Olympiad" will be the presentation of 6 trophies, 20 gold, 20 silver, and 20 bronze medals to denote the achievements of our athletic participants. Every participant will also receive a participation medal which they value highly.

Our participants are invited in from L.S. Penrose Centre, Kingston; Prince Edward Heights, Picton; Rideau Regional Centre, Smith Falls; Mary Place, Colberg. These four facilities have expressed on numerous occasions their heartfelt thanks for the yearly programme run by the "Ten Of The Bay" and all who support our endeavours. They are also cognizant of how important our event has come to mean to not only the participants, but the staff as well.

Briefly one inmate will be assigned to one participant. He will become his God-brother, buddy, morale booster, and Confidante. The God-brothers are made aware of their responsibilities, background information of the participants, and his general duties. These are explained to them by their 12 group leaders conveying information obtained from seminars held here with Sandra Ogilvie, Recreational Supervisor, L.S. Penrose Centre, Kingston.

The tears and sharing, so typical at this Olympiad become more pronounced as the time comes for our participants to leave. Amidst hugs, cheers, and echoing chants of "see you next year," so ends each years rewarding experience for the 100 athletes, for the men of Collins Bay, and all those who have been a part of such a worthwhile achievement.

Then takes over the reminiscing of how happy and open our guests are, the many joyful moments, the sad, the two days spent considering someone elses problems other than our own, and the contentment that comes from being a part of something so worthwhile. Definitely a week-end of memorable experiences.

After six months of preperation, July 28 and 29 of this year have all the earmarks of another successful Olympiad. All those involved be it through the use of a paintbrush, clerical assistance, silkscreening, sports affiliation, cooking, printing, photography, musicians, clowns, cartoon characters, sky divers, and the many inside and outside co-ordinators, those participating in sports clinics, and our many contributing supporters. The Olympiad Committee of this year would like to thank each and every one of you for your support of the "Third Exceptional People's Olympiad".

BJH

Jim Hertrich
Olympiad Advisor

REMINDER

REMINDER

REMINDER

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REMINDER

" PRISON JUSTICE DAY "

AUGUST 10th/79

FOR ALL AND TO ALL SILESS MATTER IN PRISONS

IN SUPPORT OF HUMAN
RIGHTS FOR PRISONERS

THE RIGHT TO MEANINGFUL WORK WITH FAIR WAGES

THE RIGHT TO USEFUL EDUCATION AND TRAINING

THE RIGHT TO PROPER MEDICAL CARE

THE RIGHT TO FREE, ADEQUATE LEGAL SERVICES

THE RIGHT TO FREEDOM OF SPEECH AND RELIGION

THE RIGHT TO INDEPENDENT REVIEW OF ALL PRISON DECISIONS.

WORKING AND CONDITIONS

THE RIGHT TO VOTE

THE RIGHT TO FORM A UNION

THE RIGHT TO ADEQUATE WORK AND FIRE SAFETY
STANDARDS

THE RIGHT TO OPEN VISITS AND CORRESPONDENCE

THE RIGHT TO NATURAL JUSTICE AND DUE
PROCESS

A POSTER DEPICTING PRISON JUSTICE DAY IS AVAILABLE AT \$ 3.00 FROM

BOX 2175, STATION " D ", OTTAWA, ONTARIO:

KIP 514

"ON THE WAY"

Greetings to fellow Cursillistas.

As "Rector of our May 18, 1979 Spiritual weekend" it is with a happy heart and much appreciation that I am able once again to share with you through this letter. Let me begin by saying thanks, - Thanks to each and every one of you who made this Cursillo weekend, and did so unselfishly share yourself with me and with each other. It is most difficult if not impossible to describe an encounter with Jesus Christ such as the one we experienced on that weekend. It is best accomplished by using Jesus' own words as stated in St. John's Gospel Chapter 10, verse 10; and is as follows.

"I came that they may have life, and have it more abundantly".

To be a follower of Jesus, to know who He is and what He means, is to have a superabundance of life. There is the story of a Roman Soldier who came to Julius Caesar with a request for permission to commit suicide and to end his own life. He was a wretched, miserable, dispirited creature with no vitality. Caesar looked at him, "Man", he said, "were you ever really alive?"

When we try to live our own lives, life is a dull, dispirited thing. When we walk with Jesus, when we know His presence in our lives, there comes into life a new vitality, a superabundance of life. It is only when we live with Christ that life becomes a really worth living, and that we begin to live at all in the real sense of the word.

It is sometimes like to think of it this way.

Here in a bookcase is a book which a man has never read. It may be the glory and the wonder of the tragedies of Shakespeare or whatever. He may have bought the book, but so long as it remains unread upon his bookshelf it is external to him. But then one day he takes it down and reads it. He is thrilled and fascinated and moved. The story sticks to him, the great lines remain in his memory; now when he wants to, he can take that wonder out from inside himself and remember it and think about it and feed his mind and his heart upon it. Once the book was external to him on his shelf. Now it has got inside him and he can feed upon it. It is that way with any great possession or experience in life. It remains external until we take it within ourselves.

So it is with Jesus. Here is Jesus, the life of God. So long as He remains a figure in a book He is external to us, but when He enters into our hearts He is within us, and we can feed upon the life and the strength and the dynamic vitality that Christ gives to us.

If that seems like a long story it's because I get over enthused and carried away at times, and will now get back to my original idea.

I mentioned at the start of our 3 days that I would like to use as our theme the phrase: -

"ON THE WAY"

We came together on that weekend as a body of men from a variety of backgrounds; religious denominations; races; etc. to share what we have or perhaps searching for a happier or more abundant life.

I think all of us grew spiritually, and now more aware of the fact that a better life is possible to have.

When our three days together came to an end, we still had to go back to the everyday reality of living, the very real life around us, such as getting up in the morning, and back to work; facing some of the same old problems; facing our relationships with others; family problems, etc. etc. etc.

To get back to the "ON THE WAY" thing I would like for us to focus for a few minutes on the life of Jesus Christ, and the style of His ministry.

The style of Christ's life was such that He was often seen doing good "on the way" somewhere:

On the way to Jerusalem.

On the way to Judea -- John 4: 46 to 54

On the way to Samaria -- John 4: 4 to 35

On the way to Jericho

That is where His life style of living and loving took place. That message is a rich one and is applicable to all of us today.

When we go beyond the three days, beyond the singing, the music, talks, discussions, beyond the sharing in the smaller communities, and out into the world, into our fourth day, which is the rest of our lives, let us give some thought to Jesus' life style and ministry.

The beautiful ministry that Christ is showing us today is that we can have a part in that ministry; in the living in the nitty gritty; in the now; in the "on our way". Jesus healed the blind man "on the way". He cleansed the leper "on the way" He loved the little children "on the way", etc.

I believe Christ is speaking to us about the reality of being "on the way" somewhere. Much of the ministry that we will be a part of, where God will touch souls through us, will be because you and I were willing to be quiet; willing to do God's will and not brag about it; willing to be obedient to the word of God "on the way" to work; on the way to meals; "on the way" to meetings; "on the way" to the ranges; and just on the way through life in general.

I believe that Christ's ministry has less to do with all the dramatic wonderful things, and has more to do with the most sacred vocation of all, and that is the loving those with whom we share our meals, those with whom we rub elbows with each day, those with whom we have to do the very things that we do each day.

Jesus Christ is urging and encouraging us by His love to really live the vocation, the primary vocation, and that is the vocation of love.

TO LOVE ONE ANOTHER
"ON THE WAY"
DE COLOS

DILLON C. SAYER
Actor

CHAIRMAN OF THE FOURTH DAY GROUP:

The Cursillo movement in Collins Bay is by far one of Collins Bay's most spectacular and most important events. There are really very few inmates who are aware of what the whole Cursillo movement is all about. You really have to make the three day social in order to know and understand it. The inmate who gets involved in the movement, applies himself and really has a desire to change his evil ways and basically help his fellow inmate, and can find the answer to his whole life. As far out as this may sound, it is the TRUTH.

We had our last Cursillo here in Collins Bay during the May 21st weekend. During this time we together as one unified whole shared our work, our play, our music, and laughter and our love. It was absolutely divine, and the next Cursillo is only too long of a wait for us. We began the Cursillo with an attendance of 27 outside guests, and 25 inmates and within a matter of hours, it was just 52 of us and Christ. What a time!!!

If you ask the old and the new members of the Cursillo what it all is, and what it all means, you'll more than likely get a different answer from each and everyone. Yet, few if any, will not attend the next Cursillo, which is THANKSGIVING Weekend. So, for the benefit of those who may feel that this 3-day social (spiritual weekend) is what you are looking for, please get involved with the fourth day group which meets every Thursday at 8:00 PM in classroom # 2, or simply talk to anyone of the 4th Day Group members, and find out exactly where it's at.

Yours Truly,

E. L'AMAZONE, 4th Day Group.

THE ONE WHO COMES AFTER YOU

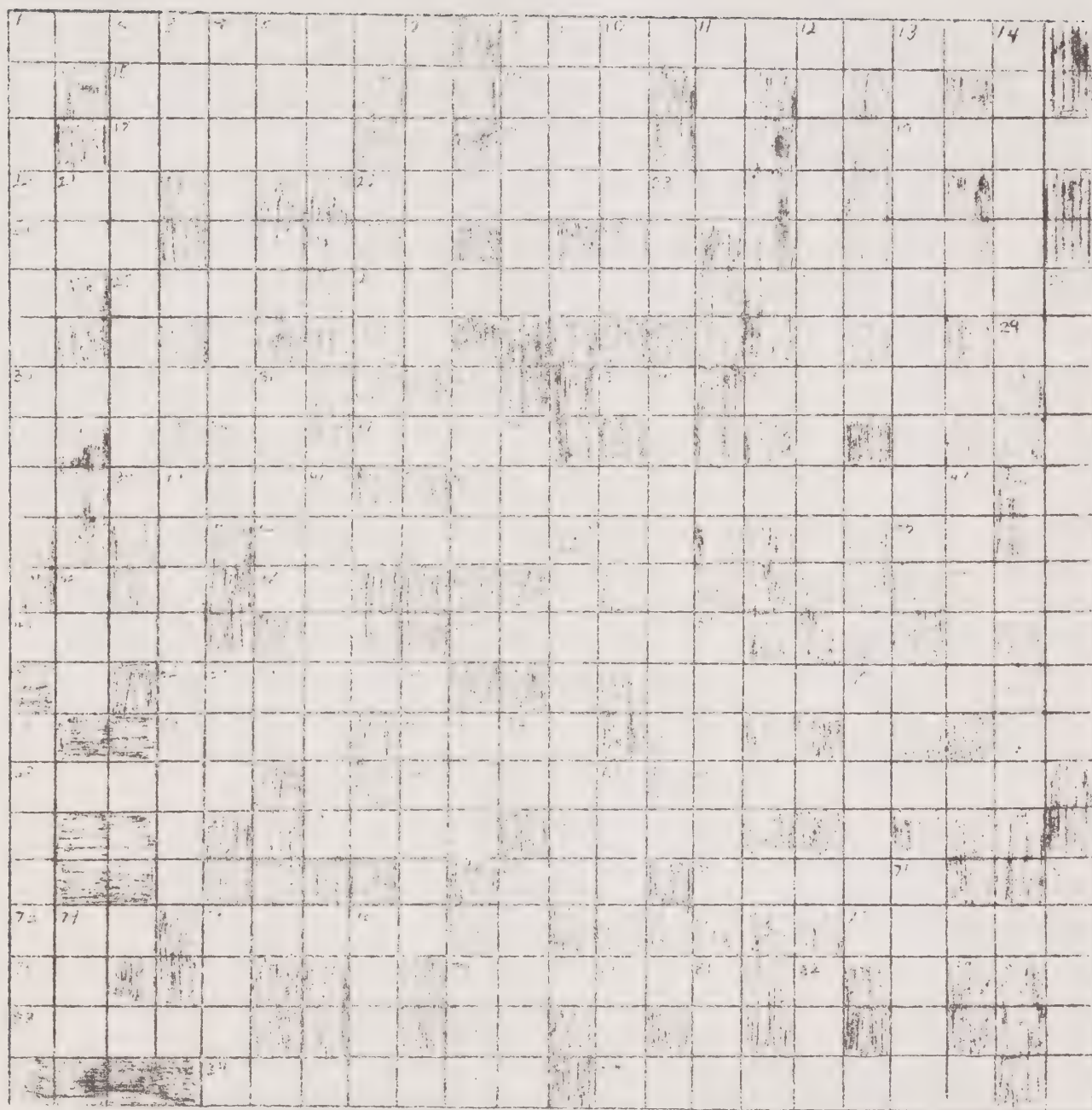
When you pass by a stick with upturned nails,
Or a broken bottle or two,
Do you pause for a moment to make it safe
For the one who comes after you?
When you've learned all the ropes and been through it all
Do you help someone that's new?
Or do you smugly say, "let him shift for himself"...
The one who comes after you?
Life can be beautiful only if we
Make it lovely for others, too...
And remember...somebody you love may be
The one who comes after you.

THOUGHT FOR THE DAY

Mind full of light is like a blue sky found in
a somber room, but an intention tinted with darkness
is like the Demons discovered under the White Sun.

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## CROSSWORD No. #2

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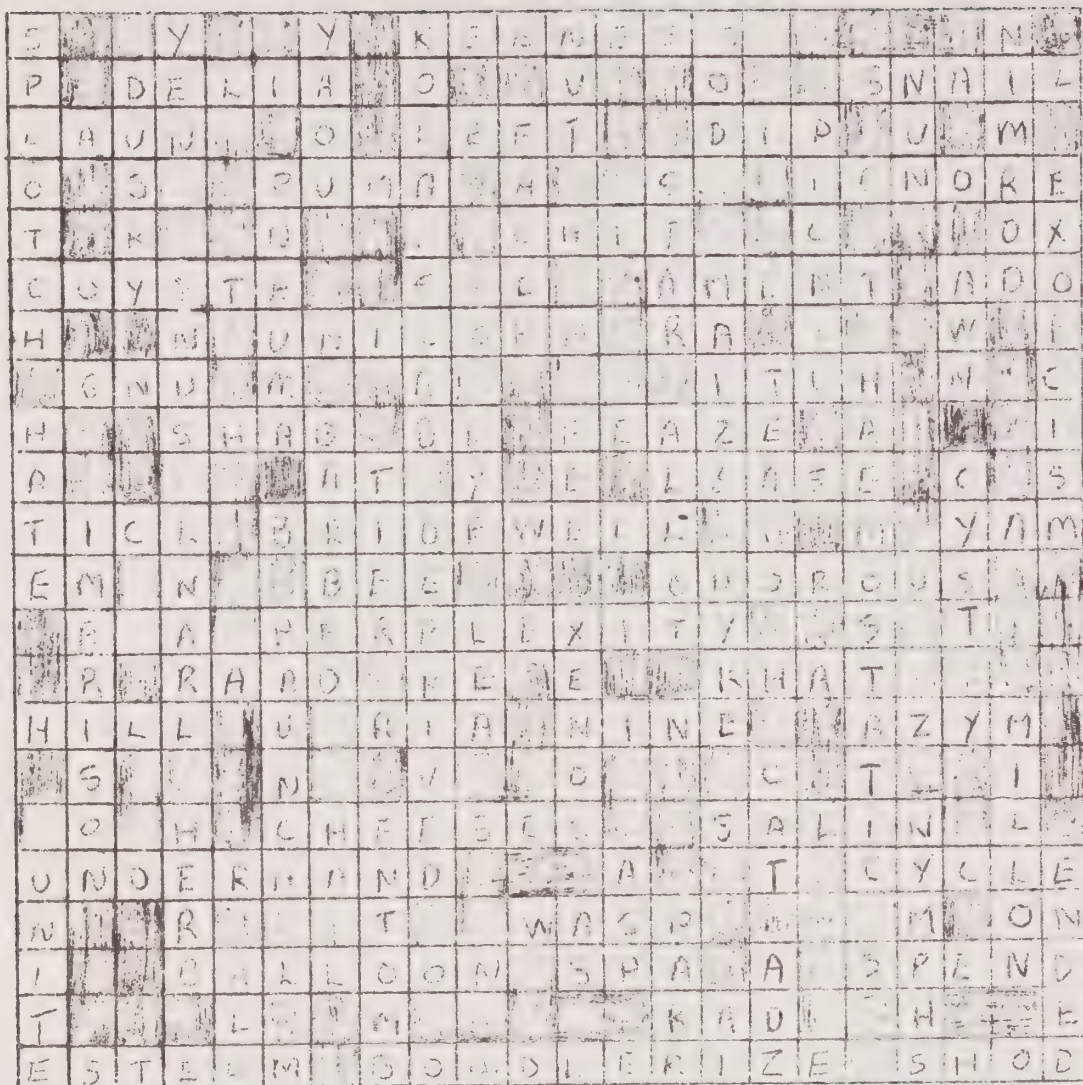
DOWN

- 1 DABBLER
- 2 NIGHTSIGHT
- 3 SPECIES OF PIKE
- 4 HORSEMEN
- 5 DEPLORE
- 6 ASARUM
- 7 MAKESHIFT
- 8 MAR OR CALENDER
- 9 FOUND IN GELOSE
- 10 CATALEPSY SLEEP
- 11 UNIT OF MEASUREMENT
- 12 MASS, SLAG HEAP
- 13 AVATAR
- 14 AVENGER
- 21 HAWAIIAN FOR LAVA
- 23 KIND OF DESERT
- 28 DO A FLIP
- 31 FIST (Scot.)
- 32 STOP
- 34 OVERTURN
- 38 PURCHASE
- 40 BLAIN
- 41 A NEWZEALAND SHRUB
- 43 NOTICED
- 46 \_\_\_\_ OR ALL
- 48 ENGLISH BEVERAGE
- 51 DESPOT
- 53 HEARING ORGAN
- 54 INSTEAD OF "A"
- 55 S. AMER. CROCODILE
- 57 CERAMIST
- 58 LADING OF SHIPS
- 61 SMALL COYOTE LIKE ANIMAL
- 62 FIRST PERSON SINGLAR
- 65 DEMURE
- 69 CHIP
- 71 FERMENTS
- 72 SORGHUM
- 74 VESSEL
- 75 GRENADE
- 76 SPLITS OR FAULTS
- 80 HOAX
- 81 ALSO
- 82 NIGHTBIRD

ACROSS

- 1 FERRAL
- 8 SCHEME
- 15 MEXICIAN INDIAN
- 16 PAST
- 17 SAVAGE
- 18 VIET \*\*\*
- 19 BIVOVAC
- 20 FEED
- 22 TRANSCRIPT
- 24 PAGODA (jap.)
- 25 DYE OR STAIN
- 26 A RARE CARD GAME
- 27 PRAYING INSECT
- 29 ERGO
- 30 DIAPER OR DOILIE
- 33 SIMILAR
- 35 ANGRY
- 36 SOUTH AMERICAN SLOTH
- 37 FIDDLER
- 39 CARTOON CHARACTER "LIL \_\_\_\_"
- 42 OVERLABORED
- 44 BREATH
- 45 BAAL
- 47 PRINTER'S MEASURE
- 49 FLY
- 50 TURN FRONTWARDS
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- 59 BREAD FROM HEAVEN
- 60 AWAY
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- 64 SHORT FOR COMMEDIAN
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- 68 LUNCHTIME
- 69 TIMID
- 70 PIRATE
- 73 TYPE OF HARDWOOD TREE
- 75 SPREE
- 77 SLAKY
- 78 SAME AS 47 ACROSS
- 79 THINGUMBOB
- 83 ROMAN MILITARY CLOAK
- 84 GAELIC SPIRIT
- 85 VAMPIRE





ABOVE ARE THE ANSWERS TO THE FEB., MARCH, APRIL ISSUE OF  
CON.T.A.C.T.

SEEING AS NOBODY COMPLETED THE LAST CROSS-WORD PUZZLE WE  
ARE OFFERING A CASE OF POP TO THE FIRST PERSON TO COMPLETE  
THE CROSS WORD PUZZLE, IN THIS ISSUE.....



Have You Ever Seen

Have you ever seen a ocean  
 Blue like the summer skies?  
 Seeming like there was no end  
 Bewildering before your eyes.  
 Have you ever seen the beauty  
 Of the delicate butterfly?  
 Perched upon a little leaf  
 Fluttering as you pass by.  
 Have you ever seen the stars above  
 On a clear summers night?  
 Twinkling brightly, shining down  
 It's an amazing sight.

Our love has the depths of the ocean,  
 The beauty of the butterfly,  
 The brightness of the stars above,  
 The amount wider than the sky.  
 Our love cannot be defined  
 But it is felt in many ways,  
 Shown through our emotions  
 And in the words we say.  
 Let me tell you, darling,  
 It's more beautiful than anyone can see,  
 Because babe our love is perfect  
 The best that love can be.

:submitted by Kittie Dufour.

I'm Proud To Be A Woman

I'm proud to be a woman  
 Doing the little things we do,  
 Like, knowing how to make you smile  
 When days are rough on you.  
 Or cooking your favorite meal  
 Adding a glass of wine,  
 Mixing it with candlelight,  
 Watching your sparkling eyes.  
 Or when you need someone to hold  
 Knowing that I will be there,  
 Wrapping my arms around you tight  
 Showing you I care.  
 Or saving time for the two of us alone  
 To express our feelings of love,  
 And treating you like a man  
 With my tender loving touch.  
 Yes, I'm proud to be a woman  
 Doing the little things we do  
 But the most precious thing about being a woman, hon,  
 Is the special way I love you.

:submitted by Kittie Dufour

I Miss You

The radio played a familiar song  
 One you loved to hear,  
 The words sang inside my heart,  
 With the love that I hold there.  
 It was hard for me to listen  
 Because I miss you so,  
 But my mind wouldn't let me walk away  
 Until the song was over.



"Love me, Love me, Love"  
 I miss you more each day,  
 I can't wait until the time  
 You're coming home to stay.  
 I'll be waiting eagerly to feel your arms  
 And to hear everything's ok,  
 For now, I think of tomorrow, and,  
 The way I love you babe.  
 It will be the most beautiful day of my life,  
 And if you see me cry,  
 The tears will be of happiness  
 Because I'll have you by my side.

:submitted by Kittie Dufour

It's Not Hard To Say  
"I Love You"

It's not hard to say  
 "I love you"  
 The way most people do,  
 Three words with a common saying  
 Most don't know the meaning to.  
 When I say "I love you"  
 I've searched deep within my heart  
 Sure of my emotions  
 And what it can do for us.  
 So when I tell you  
 I love you, David,  
 You'll know  
 It comes from deep within.  
 A priceless feeling  
 More precious than any other I've known.

:submitted by Kittie Dufour

I'd.....

Looking at the hands of time  
 Wishing you were here  
 In these arms of mine,  
 I'd hold you so close  
 I'd never let you go.  
 I'd love you babe  
 In the sweetest way I know.  
 I'd make you smile  
 The days you are blue  
 I'd make you proud  
 Because, honey, I love you.  
 I want to be your woman  
 For us to share  
 A lifetime of happiness  
 Awaiting us here.  
 The wonders of loving  
 The beauty of giving  
 The warm passionate ways  
 Of a new life beginning.

:submitted by Kittie Dufour



## THE ELECTRIC CHAIR

The electric chair is the method of legal killing used in 19 states.

The chair was first used in 1890 in New York to off William Francis Kemmler, who in a jealous rage, had murdered his mistress with a hatchet. A year earlier, a special state commission had recommended electrocution because of general out cry against hanging. After witnessing some hangings, including one in which a woman was slowly choked to death, the commission agreed that hanging was indeed barbaric. The commission then observed the electrocution of a dog, a cat, a horse, and then a human sized orangutan. Even though the orangutans hair caught fire and its flesh burned, the commission decided that electrocution was a more civilized means of killing. The commission concluded that human beings, by virtue of their relative hairlessness, were better suited than apes to die this way.

On the day of the first electrocution, Kemmler sat calmly in the chair and was strapped in. The executioner threw the switch, and 1000 volts of electricity at seven amperes shot through the condemned man for 17 seconds. The chair rocked violently, then began lurching back and forth. Kemmler strained against the bindings until the executioner, Edwin F. Davis, satisfied Kemmler was dead, shut down the power. As violently as he had slumped forward, Kemmler crashed backward in the seat. Again the chair rocked.

With the current off, Kemmler's chest heaved violently once, then his heart resumed rhythmic beating. Quickly Davis upped the voltage and threw the switch. Kemmler smashed forward again. The straps bite vividly into his straining flesh. His body turned red, and wisps of blue-gray smoke appeared around his head and back, where the electrodes were attached. A pungent odor suffused the room. For a moment, a blue flame danced around his spine. For four minutes Davis sent the current through Kemmler in short bursts. The electricity crackled, the smoke grew, and the odor grew worse. Finally Davis turned off the power. Kemmler, then pronounced dead, was rushed into an adjoining room for autopsy.

There, doctors found Kemmler's back burned black and some flesh torn away. The doctors opened up Kemmler's body. Blood was coagulated almost everywhere they looked. At the back of Kemmler's head, where an electrode had been placed, blood had turned to charcoal. Kemmler's brain tissue was baled hard.

A public outcry immediately ensued when the result of the Kemmler execution came to light. Editorial writers and other softhearts couldn't get it straight that the electrocution had, just as promised, been civilized and was not some great event for lovers of gore. On the other hand, the electricity expert insisted that, no matter what eyewitnesses said, Kemmler could not have suffered any pain since the initial shock would have rendered him unconscious. They argued that the executioner simply needed more practice to get the killing down pat.

The experts prevailed, aided by power companies lobbyists, who found ways to soothe worried legislators and officials. Legal electrocutions continued and soon spread, with further assistance from the lobbyists, to other states. Since Kemmler's death, executioners have thousands of opportunities to work out the bugs.

In many penitentiaries, the execution chamber adjoins the death house cells; in a few it is located in a separate small building. Architecture and design are uniform: bare walls, no furnishing except a few pewlike rows of seats---and the chair. Lighting in the chamber is usually bright and focused on the chair. Witnesses often feel that they're in an empty theatre or chapel. A white hospital stretcher on wheels stands behind the electric chair, waiting to trundle the body away.

The chair itself is made of heavy wood and is bolted to the floor. A rubber headrest is fixed to the back panels. Fitted to the chair are eight heavy straps of leather, one crosses the chest, one crosses the abdomen, one binds each wrist and upper arm to the armrests, and one restrains each leg.

Electric cables run beneath the floor to the chair. Every prison uses a separate generator or outside power source to avoid the possibility of overloading the main power system and dimming the lights, which would otherwise tend to incite inmates. At some Southern jails, a generator truck provides the necessary electricity.

The executioner operates the power controls from a small cubicle off to the side of the chair. In most prisons, he watches the victim through one way glass, an innovation that shields the executioner's identity from the witnesses.

An hour or so before the electrocution, two copper electrodes are fitted into place. One electrode clamps onto a cable at the foot of the chair, the other is attached to a cable that runs up the rear and is plugged into a "cap" that is strapped atop the prisoners head. And to insure uninterrupted current flow, the chair is then tested with mechanical devices shortly before the execution. (Robert C. Elliott, official executioner for six Eastern states for more than 30 years, often uses a handmade light-bulb board for the test.)

Ten minutes before the electrocution begins, witnesses and reporters file in and take their seats. By law, most states require 10 to 20 "disinterested" observers, all volunteers. Anyone who displays too much bloodlust by volunteering too frequently

is excluded. But generally these volunteers turn out to be successful, respectable businessmen and professionals, who inevitably get to watch people from the lowest economic strata being offed. (American society seems to tolerate the use of the death penalty only against minorities or the poor. Few healthy people have ever been executed in the United States.) The witnesses are instructed to remain silent during the killing. Once execution begins, no one is permitted to leave the death house until the victim is certified dead.

For humanitarian reasons, and to try to prevent hysteria, no time is wasted in escorting him from the nearby holding cell straight to the chair. The steel door of the execution chamber is locked behind him. Guards strap him in the chair and immediately tighten the straps. The inexperienced guards practice in advance to avoid fumbling delays.

Usually one pant leg of the victim has already been sliced up to the knee. If not, a guard quickly cuts the material and bares the person's leg. Against the leg, a guard palcos a small sponge taken from a pail of brine. He presses the electrode plate against the sponge, then cinches both plate and sponge tightly to the leg.

At the same time, other guards apply the head electrode. In many instances, a small section of the victim's scalp had been shaved to prevent hair from burning. A brine-soaked sponge is placed on the shaved section and the cap is pressed down on the scalp. A strap running from the top of the head around the chin is then bound in place. The brine solution conducts electricity efficiently, while the wet sponge minimizes the amount of flesh that will burn when the current is turned on.

In some states, a tight mask is placed over the prisoner's face so that observers can't see facial expressions during the electrocutions. However, in most states only a wide belt covering the eyes and part of the nose is strapped around the head. The belt, or mask, is necessary to keep the person's eyes from popping out of their sockets.

When everything is set, the guard steps away from the chair. By choice, a few old hands choose to stand where they can not see the electrocution. The executioner peers out from his cubicle to satisfy himself that the victim is properly bound. Unless the prisoner makes some noise, the chamber is dead silent.

Satisfied that everything is ready, the executioner either exchanges signals with the supervising officials or proceeds on his own. He throws the switch.

POOP!!!

The current hurls the victim forward against the bindings with incredible force. Instantly, the victim's hair stands up and his flesh turns beet red. Facial skin in particular looks like it's on fire. Body temperature soars very close to 140 degrees. Every muscle in the body contracts violently. Hands that were resting on the chair arms clench into fists and flip over grotesquely. The feet twist upward and outward, and sometimes an arm or leg may momentarily twist into a deformed shape as the current takes control of muscles.

There is a sudden explosion of air, sounding like a fart, as the lungs belch out their contents. An awful gurgling sound issues from the victim's throat as more air rushes outward.

Tight as they are, the straps seem to give under the ferocious forward pressure of the body. Neck muscles and cords stand out like metal bars. The victim's skin swells visibly, as if about to burst from within. The straps bite deeply into his flesh.

Since Lemler's bungled execution, executioners have found that starting with a proximately 2000 volts works best. After about 15 seconds, the executioner eases the current down to about 1000 volts to prevent excessive burning. The sizzling, cracking sound of electricity subsides, and the victim's body relaxes in the chair. As this occurs sphincter muscles loosen and the victim may piss or shit in his pants. Occasionally he ejaculates. A foamlike fluid runs out of his mouth and out through the mask or belt. After another 15 seconds or so, the executioner winds the current back up to the 2000 volt range. Again, the prisoner lurches forward against the restraints. Since the sponges are now drying from the intense heat, wisps of smoke begin to appear around the electrodes. Within two minutes, the executioner winds the power up and down three or four times, usually three. Frequently, a dreadful smell of singed flesh filters into the air. In some death chambers, exhaust fans carry it away.

In the death chamber at New York's Sing Sing, an electrocution was carried out in 1963 that writer-reporter William (Pete) Jamill attended. He described what he saw this way. "The guy, (Fredrick Charles Wood) was sort of like a ney -- stocky, short armed,. Came out smiling. He was still smoking a cigarette as they strapped him into the chair. Then there was kind of a kchhht, an audible sound. His whole body went whooooo. Everything seemed to be bursting on him. You could see the whole body straining and jerking.

"I remember his wrists jerked up so that the bottom of his hands were parallel with the ceiling. His wrists turned entirely. Then he got hit again and his hands tightened again, with the knuckle flipping toward the floor. And he pissed in a pool on the floor. He pissed up and down his leg on the floor."



At their "clean st" electrocutions produce no urination or defecation, only a small amount of visible burning and a barely noticable dribble of foam from the mouth. The victim's heart stops after three jolts. According to Alexander Abbott, former supervisor of Trenton, New Jersey's death house, in the 14 electrocutions that he has witnessed, the executioner prevented major disfigurement by decreasing the voltage whenever the victim's hands turned a bright pink. The hands are farther from the electrodes than any other part of the body. Therefore, when the current is on they are paler than the rest of the skin. When they turn bright pink, this is the signal that the flesh elsewhere is about to burn.

At their ugliest, electrocutions can leave the victim with flesh peeled off the body and burned into the chair--or worst of all, still alive and requiring more jolts. In 1954, Arthur Lee Grimes, a convicted murderer, was zapped in the Alabama electric chair with 2300 volts. Afterwards, when attending doctors walked up and listened through their stethoscopes, Grimes's heart was still beating faintly. The doctors stepped back, expecting the heart to stop momentarily.

Suddenly, Grimes's body shuddered violently and started to thrash about in the restraints. Seeming to labor for consciousness, Grimes gasped softly, then loudly, then very loudly--then shrilly. He sucked in air with a painful, piercing whine, like a squealing pig. More hits were ordered. Even so, the body continued its struggle. The executioner had to jolt him for a total of seven minutes before Grimes finally gave up and died.

An uglier case was the execution of Frank White at Auburn Prison in New York in 1903. White screamed in terror when he saw the chair, and the guards had to drag him into it. In the chair, he continued to fight the bindings. The first shock didn't kill him. Grottesquely, he moaned, mumbled and kicked. After the fifth shock, he was still gurgling. One of the attending doctors, Ulysses B. Stein, fainted and fell to the floor in front of White, who had to be whacked 6 times before he was dead. According to one observer, after White was dead, the witnesses "fairly ran" from the death chamber.

The reactions of witnesses vary from stony silence to heavy puking. One former New York Post reporter never made it from an execution he witnessed in the early 60s back to his office to write the story. Appalled by what he'd seen, the man went from the death house to a bar and stayed drunk for a very long time. He eventually sent in his resignation.

Robert Elliott, the executioner who put away 387 people, neatly summed up witnesses' reaction in his book *Agent of Death*. "I have seen them turn pale, tremble or gag as they watched life depart from a human being. I have seen them stare off into space; cover their eyes with their hands or with handkerchiefs; fidget nervously with some piece of clothing. I have heard them groan feebly or cry out."

Witnesses are not the only people who are repulsed by electrocutions. Many prison officials find electrocutions so vile that, when the law allows, they pass the supervisory buck to deputies. One corrections officer, who requested anonymity, said, "I was in Korea, but this was the most wretched thing I've ever witnessed. I'd never do it again. After seeing one, I don't think I could ever feel cruel enough again to see another one. It drained me of all cruelty. Now I just feel pity." He added, "They ought to show just one in color, close up, on national T.V., and that would put an end to it once and for all."

In spite of opposition to electrocution, the chair has its defenders. Regardless of how cruel an unusual electrocution may appear, they argue, it is painless for its victims. The proponents agree that body damage is extensive. Autopsies generally reveal paralysis of most muscles and organs, desintegration and coagulation of blood, burning atleast around the medulla area of the brain and the brain stem, and occasional rupturing of the heart and fracture of the eye lens. Nevertheless, the defenders say the huge amount of current -- enough to light 1000 bulbs --- instantly shatters the entire nervous system beyond repair, rendering it incapable of registering pain.

"There's not a bit of sensation," said Dr. Harold L. Kipp, who attended more than 200 executions as chief medical officer of Sing Sing. "The brain effect to the electricity is instantaneous. What observers see are muscle contractions, not agony." he added.

WALT

POETRY.....  
SHORT STORIES....  
ARTICLES.....  
JOKES.....

INSIDERS, PLEASE PLACE ARTICLES IN THE CON.T.A.C.T. BOX ON THE STRIP. OUTSIDERS, PLEASE FORWARD THROUGH THE MAIL, TO US.

LIBRARY NEWS FOR JUNE  
 \*\*\*\*\*

Bob (Tiny) Vacola

This is the first time that I have put an articul in the paper other than being responsible for that crossword puzzle that no one has been able to complete for the case of pop, and for the one in this months addition., but this is about the library and the books that are there for the guys to read and use. As most of the joint knows or should be aware of now we are experiencing certian problems with subscriptions arriving in the institution, all that I can say on this matter is that I have done all that I can in this area, by complaining to the powers to be, and the feed-back that I have recieved isn't all that incouraging. The main problem that we were having is the fact that a lot of the guys fail to understand that its other cons working in the library and if your books or magazines don't come down in the mail bag that we pick up in the mornings there isn't anything we personally can do.

Regarding the missing Playboy magazine that someone decided they needed more that the guy who purchased the subscription, I would like to inform the officer who had to borrow it without returning it after he finished it, they do sell copies of it downtown, and sneaking into the library after the cons are gone back to the range is not the right way to go about borrowing a magazine, I'm sure that if you didn't have the money to by a copy, one of your fellow officers would of dug down into his pocket and lent you the \$2.00.

Law Books

We have recieved \$1,500.00 worth of law books in the library and they are there so as everyonr in the joint has equal opportunity to use them. They aren't suppose to go out of the library and the couple of copies that have vacated our shelves, would be appreciate back. Think of your brother con, maybe the book you take out of there will have the law or loophole that could put him on the street. I know Knobby Clark, and Paul Morgan, who made joint history because they fought the system with there own laws and the system was required to release a lot of guys that had a lot of time left to do, and how much faster could they have done this if they would of had access to books like this. I gained back 154 days last bit because these two guys fought the system legally with the law, so how about letting someone in here do the same thing, his case maybe your ticket out of here. If you want to use the books during the day, just get a pass from your boss, and your welcome to use the books and the library. Thanks for letting me take up your time.

Tiny / Con Librarian



PRISON ARTS 79AWARDS AND SCHOLARSHIP WINNERSART

- CHUBB INDUSTRIES LIMITED - Pierre A. Dupuis, Cowansville Institution, Quebec -  
SCHOLARSHIP For a collection of acrylic paintings.
- AUDREY S. HEELYER CHARITABLE - Keith Halden, Collins Bay Institution, Ontario -  
FOUNDATION SCHOLARSHIP for a collection of paintings.
- COUTTS HALLMARK AWARDS - 1st Prize - Richard Harrison, Varkworth Institution,  
Ontario, "Dear Miss L."  
2nd Prize - Danny Abraham, Joyceville Institution,  
Ontario, "Game Birds."  
3rd Prize - Lorenzo, Cowansville Institution  
Quebec, "Sebure du Trou."
- CANADIAN CORRECTIONAL SERVICE - David P. Sheehan, Collins Bay Institution,  
Ontario - "Armageddon Beyond."
- ONTARIO MINISTRY OF CORRECTIONAL SERVICES - Wade Tsun, Metro West Detention Centre,  
Ontario, "Nocturnal Artist."
- DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AND NORTHERN AFFAIRS - Billy Brass, Saskatchewan Penitentiary,  
Saskatchewan, "Portrait of a Photograph."
- WARNER-LAMBERT CANADA LIMITED - Kip Kully, Saskatchewan Penitentiary  
Saskatchewan, "Prochial Schoolgirl."
- Honourable Mention - Barton Lebarge, Collins Bay Institution, Ontario  
"Joggers".

CRAFTS

- TANDY LEATHER COMPANY - Bernie Guindon, Millhaven Institution, Ontario  
"Hobo Joe".  
- Harry Harvey, Millhaven Institution, Ontario  
"Majestic Lady".
- JOHN HOWARD SOCIETY - R.C. Juneau, Ferndale Institution, British Columbia  
"Wagon Lamp".  
- Ron Van Bree, Millhaven Institution, Ontario  
"hand-carved jewellery box".
- RAYBERTS LIMITED - Ron Van Bree, Millhaven Institution, Ontario  
"petit point jewellery".  
- Robert Littlejohn, Collins Bay Institution, Ontario  
"petit point jewellery".
- WARNER-LAMBERT CANADA LIMITED - Keith Halden, Collins Bay Institution,  
Ontario, "original needlepoint entry."  
- James McDougal, Joyceville Institution  
Ontario, "original needlepoint entry."
- CANADIAN CORRECTIONAL SERVICE - Hans Rochar, Varkworth Institution, Ontario,  
"The Chance".
- PUSHMAN AWARD - Don Harvey, Varkworth Institution, Ontario, "cermic vase".
- SOPHIE BOYD MEMORIAL TRUST - R.A.L. (released), Saskatchewan - "last supper".
- UPPER CANADA LODGE OF B'NAI BIRJTH - Gerry Didoward, Mission Institution,  
British Columbia, "Salmon Bowl".
- CANADIAN ASSOCIATION OF ELIZABETH FRY SOCIETIES - Marie Mercredi, Prison for Women,  
Ontario, "native beadwork".
- XEROX OF CANADA LIMITED - Mike McCormick, William Head Institution, British  
Columbia, "Thunderbird Last Moon."
- BABS FUHRMAN AWARD - Sasquatch, Correctional Institution for Women, Manitoba,  
"Last Supper."
- ROBERT TURNER AWARD - Joe Patreau, Mountain Institution, British Columbia,  
"Swingdingle."

CREATIVE WRITING

SPSCO PRODUCTS LIMITED - John Prince, Collins Bay Institution, Ontario,  
"Soccer Manual." 0

WARNER-LAMBERT CANADA LIMITED - Grant Sinclair, Drumheller Institution  
Alberta, "collection of short stories  
and poetry."

CANADIAN CORRECTIONAL SERVICE @ Dean Litzenberger, Metro West Detention  
Centre, Ontario, "Collection of poetry."

- Walter Orlovich, Ferndale Institution  
British Columbia, "collection of poetry."

GERALD LAMPERT AWARD - W.F. Hutton, Frontenac Institution, Ontario,  
"Poetry and short stories."

Honourable Mention - Bauke Kamstra, Kings County Correctional Centre,  
Nova Scotia

- Reynard Walters, Lower Mainland Correctional Centre,  
British Columbia

- R.A.L. (released)

MUSIC

ST. LEONA D'S SOCIETY OF CANADA - Albert Smith, Robert Cobb, Gary Coderre,  
Burtch Correctional Centre, Ontario  
"taped music".

KIMBERLY-CLARK OF CANADA LIMITED - Charles Head, Dennis Herman, Saskatchewan  
Penitentiary, Saskatchewan, "taped music".

ROBERT TURNER AWARD - Ernest Wells Jr., Regional Psychiatric Centre, Ontario  
"taped music."

\*\*\* Adjudicators for Prison Arts 79 were:

David Blackwood, visual arts  
Audrey Davies, crafts  
Janice Rapoport, creative writings  
Phil Nimmons, music

\*\*\* Our thanks to every entrant in Prison Arts 79!

WORD POWER

fi.as.co.....a complete, ridiculous failure

haugh.ty.....having or showing great pride in  
oneself and contempt for others

in.fa.mous.....having a bad reputation;notorious  
causing a bad reputation;  
scandalous

con.vict.....to prove or find(a person)guilty  
a convicted person serving a  
prison sentence

pris.on.....a place of confinement for those  
convicted by or awaiting trial

res.i.d.ent.....a person living in a place,not a  
visitor. a resident physician,  
especially one who has completed  
internship. an official sent to  
live in a foreign land to repre-  
sent his country.

sub.vert.....ruin; overthrow; destroy; corrupt:  
undermine the principles of

be.girt.....surrounded; encircled



THEN YOU WONDER WILL HE MAKE OUT ALRIGHT.  
IN THE BIG PRISON WHERE THERE IS MANY A FIGHT.  
AND YOU WONDER WILL HE COME OUT ALIVE OR DEAD.  
AND AT THAT POINT YOU HANG YOUR HEAD.  
AND TO THE LORD YOU PRAY TO FORGIVE HIS SINS.  
AND TO PUT HIS BLESSING ON HIS SOUL WITHIN.

BUT IF HE WORKS WITH THE LORD HE WILL WIN.  
AND NOT AGAINST SOCIETY COMMIT ANOTHER PUNISHABLE SIN.  
AND HE SHOULD BE RESPECTED BECAUSE HE WENT STRAIGHT AND WHEENT OUT TO WIN.  
AND IF HE DOE'S THIS HE'LL HAVE A FEELING OF VICTORY WITHIN.  
AND HE'S BACK IN SOCIETY.  
AND BELIEVE ME HE'S PAYED FOR HIS SIN.

[illegible]

1. THE FOLLOWING INFORMATION IS  
 2. CONTAINED IN THE FILE OF THE  
 3. BUREAU OF THE FBI, WASHINGTON, D. C.  
 4. JUSTICE DEPARTMENT, DEPT. OF JUSTICE  
 5. IN THE MATTER OF THE  
 6. UNITED STATES OF AMERICA  
 7. VS.  
 8. THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA  
 9. VS.

LATSQUI INSTITUTION IN S. H. JUDICIAL

( LATSQUI INSTITUTE, LATSQUI, JONAS H. P. R. )

Latsqui inmate Conrad Gunn has won a temporary court injunction prohibiting the Canadian Corrections Service from ordering a search of his person., including the order to strip and bend over, except where expressly permitted in accordance with Regulation 2.31(2) of the Penitentiary Service Act.

Because this decision and the reasons for it can have a direct effect on many similar situations that inmates will encounter, Tarpaper is publishing the pertinent points of the Justices report, dated the 26th of January 1979;

L.S., J.

Plaintiff seeks an interlocutory injunction restraining Donald Yeomans, Commissioner of Corrections, and Nicholas Caros, Director of Latsqui Institution from ordering any further searches of the plaintiff's person except in accordance with Regulation 2.31(2) of the penitentiary Service Regulations pending decision on the merits of the action which seeks similar relief as well as a declaration that any Commissioners Directives or other subordinate orders inconsistent with the provisions of said Regulation are unlawful to the extent of such inconsistency, and that the order made on November 10th 1978, by officer Scott on orders of Defendant Nicholas Caros in his capacity as the Director of Latsqui Institution was not a lawful order.

.....for November 10th 1978, on which day he was taken to the area and ordered by Officer B---- to remove his clothing and bend over to enable him to examine the area between his buttocks. He removed his clothing but refused to bend over and was then informed that this skin search procedure was being conducted because of an incident that had occurred one week earlier when another inmate had assaulted a guard with a knife. Officer ---- threatened to charge him with refusing to obey an order and said he would be sent to segregation, but he continued to refuse to bend over because he did not consider the order lawful and objected to having to assume such a degrading, humiliating, and unnecessary posture.

It is Plaintiffs contention that the Regulations only provide for such searches when it is suspected on reasonable grounds that a person has contraband in his possession, and not as a routine policy as a result of what happened a week before. He also contends that the Institution has electronic scanning devices to detect a metal object on or inside a person. He was in due course charged and the sentence are no longer an issue at this stage of the proceedings. As a result of the position he has taken as to the unlawfulness of the search procedure he is not in a position to go out for medical treatment without further confrontation with the administration.

.....in reply there is the affidavit of Nicholas Caros who states that he suspects on reasonable grounds that inmates leaving and returning to Latsqui Institution on security escorted temporary absence passes are likely to have in their possession contraband, and as a result, he ordered that all such inmates be visually skin frisked with a thorough examination of their clothing, pursuant to the authority in Penitentiary Service Regulation 2.31(2). He further states that in his opinion any flow of contraband in or out of the institution jeopardizes the security and safety of the staff, the inmates, and the general public, and that it is necessary to so search every inmate on security escorted temporary passes, without exception, because it is impossible to determine with any degree of accuracy which inmates are and which are not, likely to carry contraband; if exceptions were made, inmates searched with less thoroughness could likely carry contraband in or out, either voluntarily or through pressure brought on them by other inmates. He therefore ordered "on reasonable grounds" that the plaintiff be searched on November 10th 1978.

..... The Regulation in question reads as follows:

2.31 (2) Where the institutional head suspects, on reasonable grounds, that an officer employee, inmate, or visitor to the institution is in possession of contraband, he may order that person to be searched, but no such person, who is female, shall be searched except by a female person.

.....After a careful review of the jurisprudence including the Leigh V. Cole (1) case (supra), and American cases the learned Justice concluded at page 354:



.....The criminal law has always had to strike the precarious balance between the protection of society on the one hand and the protection of the rights of the individual members of such society on the other. Both rights are equally important but any conflict between them must wherever possible be resolved in a manner most compatible with individual human dignity.

.....The present directive has been in effect for some time but has not always been enforced. As a result of an assault by another inmate on a guard with a knife a week previously, rigid enforcement of it was commenced by the time Plaintiff was to go on escorted day leave for his x-ray.

(1):1853 Cox's Criminal Cases 329.

The real question to be decided, however, is not whether such a directive is necessary or desirable, but whether the directive in question permitted the action taken with respect to Plaintiff. If it did, then this was purely an administrative act and the decision of the prison authorities to apply it to Plaintiff was lawful and should not be interfered with by the courts.

The Regulation 2.31(2) (supra) is however, so worded that the institution head must suspect "on reasonable grounds" that the "inmate" is in possession of contraband before he may order "that person" to be searched.

It is trite to say that there may be some suspicion, even perhaps, "reasonable" suspicion, that inmates may generally be in possession of contraband at any given time-experience in prisons so indicate. the regulation, as drawn, would appear to require suspicion of a given individual "on reasonable grounds" be ore he may be searched. The word "inmate" is used in the singular, the regulation uses the word "is" in possession not "may be" in possession, and the order is that "that" person be searched. It would in my view require stronger wording to justify a general body search of the type indicated of all inmates on leaving or entering the institution however desirable, useful or even necessary a search may be. If greater powers of search are necessary, as they may well be; then the regulation should be amended to provide for this. Under the circumstances there would apper to be at least an arguable case for granting of an injunction, and an interlocution will therefore be issued as sought by plaintiff.

ALLISON A. H. WALSH

JUSTICE OF THE FEDERAL COURT OF CANADA

## ORDER

DONALD YEOHAS, THE COMMISSIONER OF CORRECTIONS AND NICHOLAS CAROS THE DIRECTOR OF THE PLASQUE INSTITUTE ARE HEREBY ENJOINED FROM ORDERING ANY FURTHER SEARCHES OF THE PLAINIFF'S PERSON EXCEPT THOSE IN ACCORDANCE WITH REGULATION 2,31(2) OF THE PENITENTIARY SERVICE REGULATIONS PENDING THE RULING OF THIS COURT ON THE MERITS OF PLAINTIFFS ACTION; COST IN THE W.V.T.

THE MESSING DESPOTISM VIOLEN  
TELLS HER PACK OF LIES  
SOME LACK ALIGNMENT CIEL  
IN BETWEEN THE STONS  
SHELL PRAY UPON YOUR CONSCIENCE  
BUT YOURS IS LONG SINCE DEAD  
HER BULLSHIT FEMALE ROMANCE  
IS FILLING UP YOUR HEAD  
IT USED TO BE A PLEASURE  
TO SUCK HER VIRGIN FLAIST  
BUT NO YOUR PRECIOUS TREASURE  
WAS TURNED INTO THE BEAST  
THE SATIN SHEETS AND FLOWING PUNK  
SOME PLEASANT SECRET VISCUM  
YOU CAME OF AGE AND SPILLED YOUR SPIRIT  
YOUR JASLINE OOBING JISI  
BUT LONG THE LONELY, YOU ALWAYS WILL  
A TIAH IN ALL YOU LADIES  
LEAVE THE PILLS ON THE BEDROOM STILL

THE ONE'S YOU TAKE FOR RASIES  
YOUR LOOKING ALL AROUND YOU  
THERE'S JUST NO PLACE TO HIDE  
ONE DAY THEY'RE GONNA FIND  
YOU  
ROLLING WITH THE TIDE  
WITH THE DESPERATE GUY  
YOUR MIDNIGHT PEARL  
YOUR GURLING GLUSHING BRIDE

BY LITZ.

## JOHN HOWARD SOCIETY.....COLLINS BAY CHAPTER

June 24/79.

The following information was compiled for an on behalf of this institution (Collins Bay). All questions put forth were answered by the Pass Board of Collins Bay Institution. These questions were and are as follows:

1/. What makes up a good pass program?

Ans. Due to the generality of the question the answer will be given the same consideration. First off a Pass or T.A. must have some kind of goal such as a day parole, full parole etc. The amount of time being served also has a bearing on T.A.s. Generally speaking to get an unescorted or even an escorted T.A. the individual applying must set up a program, whereby, one T.A. will lead into another and to eventual day parole, than full parole.

2/. Why, when a member of an inmate family dies, is it not always possible to get a Humanitarian Pass?

Ans. There are a lot of factors involved in answering this question such as, whether or not there are escorts available, drivers and vehicles available, the distance and over-time involved, the biggest factor seems to be the financial one. There is also a 330 mile rad. in the PSAC contract implying that those individuals living beyond this distance could very likely get turned down for a escorted T.A. to a funeral etc. To overcome the financial problem it was suggested that the individual concerned or someone in his family pay for the escorted Pass but at one time or another a legal ruling was asked for since the argument had gone to the Regional level and in affect their ans. was that technically speaking if the individual or family involved were to pay the mans wages he would by rights be working for them which of course by their contract is against the law. Another factor is that the driver of the vehicle must be from the garage and if the men working there are not available Security will or cannot drive because it is not in their contract. Mr. Stebbins has stated that very few are turned down for security reasons.

3/. Why is there a courthouse setting when one appears for a T.A.?

Ans. Due to construction, rooms are unavailable but we are open to any constructive suggestions pertaining to the T.A. room. One such suggestion was that the room be set up for a very informal meeting. Ex. everyone sitting around the same table etc.

4/. Is it cut and dry, where a decision for a T.A. is concerned, before an inmate enters the room, and if so, Why?

Ans. Yes a decision is made prior to the inmate entering the room mainly because all the information was obtained prior to the meeting. It was stated though that if a person was refused a T.A. and he produced new information that was not already known it could result in a change of vote from a No to a Yes.



5/. Why isn't the inmate present for the entire hearing and is it possible that he can be present?

Ans. No it is not possible for an inmate to be present for the entire hearing because of privileged information such as Community Assessments, whereby, the parole officer goes to the people in confidence and sometimes there are things said that the inmate is not allowed to hear. Such negative reports and also police reports can weight heavily on a Pass Boards! decision.

6/. Why is it not Mandatory for a Classification Officer to be present at the time the inmate appears for his T.A. ?

Ans. He's expected to be there if he's in the institution at the time but if he is in the process of arranging for an emergency call etc. he will not be asked to appear simply because all the information required for the T.A. is suppose to be ready prior to the meeting. The inmate can have his hearing put off until such time as his Classification Officer can appear if he so wishes.

7/. Can an inmate have representation when he appears before the Pass Board?

Ans. Where an inmate is concerned the answer is strictly "NO". It was also stated that lawyers also were not wanted. The chaplain may appear on the inmates behalf if it is desired. To remedy this it was asked if it were possible to send a letter on behalf of the individual? The answer was yes the more information the better. The reason an inmate is not allowed is that the inmate appearing may or may not want the individual to hear what is being said at the meeting. The reason for the lawyer not being wanted is that they do not wish to turn the hearing into a legal debate.

8/. How much stress is placed upon an institutional record when applying for a Pass?

Ans. Weights heavily. If you are found guilty of a major charge 3 months prior to applying for a Pass you will be turned down. This was classed as a standing rule or a Institutional guide line.

9/. How much stress is placed upon a criminal record when applying for a Pass?

Ans. It is considered as another factor, although they treat very cautiously certain people with a certain type of record because of the Media. It was stated that the Media represents the people and that the Pass Board works for the people. If a mans trial gets a lot of bad publicity it would be considered at a Pass hearing.

10/. Is anxiety and nervousness taken into consideration when the Applicant appears before the Board?

Ans. No not really; C.O. is your representative, but if there is a split decision how well you present yourself could make a difference. EX. If you have a 'could care less' attitude it is most likely that they will turn down your Pass.

11/. How much time must be served to be eligible for an escorted T.A. regardless of the amount of time being served?

Ans. The following is a Institutional guide line - you must have at least 6 months in Collins Bay alone to receive a favorable vote. A few cases have made it in three months if doing short time.

12/. How much emphasis is placed on the Classification Officers Rep.?

Ans. It was stated that 75% was placed on the Classification Officers report.

13/. What is a good Pass program for a deportee?

Ans. There isn't.

14/. Why do deportee's seem to get less consideration for Passes?

Ans. They are considered more of a risk and they also fall under different directives. "Quote" They are treated extremely cautiously because they may not come back. Also it was stated that Passes have been given but only after a lot of careful consideration.

15/. Why does only one member of the Pass Board ask the questions?

Ans. Because everything has been said before the inmate enters the room and a decision has already been made but certain questions will be asked to see how the inmate is going to react also if there was a split decision the questions asked or the information given by the inmate could make or break his Pass.

16/. Prematurity seems to be a common reason for denial of a T.A., but the eligibility dates are pre-set, why is that?

Ans. Is mainly due to institutional guide line which states that you must have 6 months in this institution to make a Pass. If you do say 5 years in the Haven and were eligible for a Pass in say 4 years and you are transferred to Collins Bay you still would not be given a Pass for a least 6 months.

17/. What can we do to bring to the attention of the Pass Board, the serious deterioration of an inmate, and what can we do to help him with a Pass program?

Ans. See Mr. Markowski. If inmates aware of what you are doing you can help him write a Pass program. When it was stated that when an inmate brings to the administration attention a person who is in such a state, all they wish to do is send him to E.C.B. In reply it was stated that unless an inmate asked to go to E.C.B. he would not be accepted there. It was also stated that to give an individual in this state a T.A. just to go outside the walls for a couple of hours was outside of institutional guide line and policies.

18/. Is it true that an inmate could have as many Passes as he has legitimate reasons?

Ans. No. You are only allowed 72 hours per quarter for an unescorted T.A. but technically speaking you can have an escorted Pass almost every day.



19/. Why are some people considered as good Parole risks but not good Pass risks?

Ans. Different decision makers. The Parole Board has different objectives. Ex. Getting a major charge in here could stop your day Pass but on the other hand if its only one of very few that you've had well serving time its quite likely that you will be granted Parole.

20/. Is the inmates overall Institutional involvement taken into consideration when applying for a Pass?

Ans. Yes definitely looking for all the information we can before making a decision.

21/. When a group has a project going where there is an outside meeting, where an inside member should be present, can they expect to get a Pass for this purpose?

Ans. We don't look at group Passes as group Passes but we look at the individuals applying on a individual basis. The inmate concerned will make the Pass on his own merits. We have sent out on occasion more than one person to participate in a group project but each individual made the Pass on his own merits. It was also asked if group Passes would ever be recognized as group Passes and we were told to bring it to the attention of the National Parole Board.

22/. If a group Pass was granted, would this have any effect on the individuals Pass program?

Ans. Again group Passes are only recognized on individual basis but the only time it would not effect your Pass program at the present time is if the Pass is an escorted Pass for theoretically you can have an escorted Pass every day. But all unescorted Passes will affect your Pass Program.

23/. Why is a man refused a Pass when he is serving his Mandatory?

Ans. Was never thought about so was forwarded to Attawa for interpretation because the question was asked; if you give the man a Pass and he doesn't come back could he be charged. Also if the man does not fit the normal criteria he could be refused the Pass. Ex. Negative reports, suspicion etc.

24/. What power does Regional Headquarters have over a Pass?

Ans. Regional Headquarters has none but Regional Preventive Security does carry a fair amount of weight. For ex. there are certain types of cases where the director must consult the Regional Director General, he weights his advice heavily and in most cases is unlikely to overrule any negative decision on the Director Gen.'s part.

25/. When the Pass Board denies a Pass Application, can a man have a personal interview with the Director to appeal the decision?

Ans. Yes, at the Directors discretion.

26/. If a man is serving 5 years or more, who has last say over a Pass the Director, Regional Headquarters or the Parole Board?

Ans. An unescorted Pass must go to the Parole Board but an escorted Pass the Director can deal with.

27/. Are outside agencies allowed to take an inmate on a temporary Pass?

Ans. No. But they are allowed to accompany the inmate and this would also have a favorable bearing on an inmates chances of getting a Pass.

28/. When one appears in front of the Pass Board how is the vote taken?

Ans. It is a democratic decision, a majority vote wins but in case of a tie the Chairmans vote counts for  $1\frac{1}{2}$  votes. At the present time Mr. Stebbins has the  $1\frac{1}{2}$  vote.

#### FOR GENERAL INFORMATION:

Inmates serving more then 5 years will usually apply for an escorted escorted Pass so that he does not have to go in front of the Parole Board.

The reasons why workworth have a 1,000 Passes a year to our 300 is due to the fact that they have the living unit concept and this requires that more staff be employed on a full-time basis which in affect leaves a greater amount of people available to take inmates on Passes.

The to Directives that seem to have a great bearing on our meeting should also be read, and these are CD 228 and CD 171.

Compiled by Gary McNamara on behalf of the John Howard Society - Collins Bay Chapture.

I believe it is worthy to note that without the total support of the T.A. Board and the Classification department and without the permission of the Administration, as a whole, the Seminars held between the John Howard Society... Collins Bay Chapter and the T.A. Board and then the Classification department could not have been possible.

We hope the article concerning the Seminar with the T.A. Board, in this paper, helps to alieviate any problems that you, the Prisoners here at C.B.I., might have. The Seminar that was held with the Classification department will be in the next issue of the CON.T.A.C.T.....

SPECIAL THANKS TO GARY McNAMARA AND DAVE AUBERTIN FOR THEIR TIME AND PATIENCE, IN SUBMITTING THE ARTICLE TO US.

NOTE.....

VIDEO TAPES OF THE ABOVE MENTIONED SEMINARS ARE AT THE CON.T.A.C.T. OFFICE AND ANYBODY WISHING TO SEE THEM NEED ONLY TO CONTACT THIS EDITOR....

THANK-YOU



GIVE PRISONERS CHANCE TO DEVELOPE SKILLS  
(BY KINGSTON WHIG STANDARD)

A Toronto lawyer who regularly visits Kingston prisons issued a scathing indictment of them recently. He called them "savage jungles" in which "only the strong survive" and demanded existing psychiatry services "a facade." Prisons are certainly not happy places, and that's no wonder given that the inmates are deprived of freedom, which is an essential ingredient for happiness. But to suggest as this lawyer does, that the whole problem is a lack of psychiatric care is nonsense.

He seems to forget (like many critics of the penitentiary system) that the majority of inmates do not want treatment, and, therefore, will not benefit from it. The lawyer Harold Levy, takes as his starting point psychiatrist Robert McGaldon's recent statement that prisoners in a penitentiary suffer from severe psychopathic personality. To label most prisoners psychopathic is ridiculous. Psychopathy is a sickness, and a very serious one at that. Remember the movie "PSYCHO" The fellow who ran the motel played by Anthony Perkins, was a psychopath. Does Levy really believe that most prisoners are in that man's league? And if he does, does he really believe that they're not susceptible to treatment?

The fact is that not all prisoners are sick, it would have been heretical to say this in the 1960s, when the prevailing view was that all prisoners could be treated and rehabilitated if only we'd start off with the assumption that they themselves know it; the psychiatrists know it; the guards know it; and the judges also. This is not to say that psychotherapy and other forms of counselling don't have a place in the penitentiaries. There comes a time during many prisoners' sentences when they are ready for any help they can get. The trick is to recognize this moment.

What's needed is not more therapy, but the creation of an environment that encourages more prisoners to reach this crucial stage of wanting help before they're back on the streets. When a person is imprisoned, he gives up his freedom. That's enough of a punishment, enough of a penalty. He should also be asked to give up his dignity, his need to be occupied in a way that seems to him fruitful and worthwhile, his need to grow. Stagnation is the ugliest aspect of prison life. It removes hope, it punctures whatever self-esteem the prisoner has and it guarantees that when he's released he'll be where he was when he went wrong, and very likely further back.

EDITORS NOTE: Seeing that Mr. Levy is one of our paid subscribers, we might get some kind of reply from him. Unless he does think we are all nuts.....

HONEST TOLL,

~~~~~

taken from March-April 1971 WHIG STANDARD.

LEAVE GO!

II. CASE OF NUCLEAR ATTACK

REMOVE ALL TABLES, CHAIRS AND FURNITURE AWAY FROM YOU

LOOSEN SHOE LACES, TIES, AND BELTS.

REMOVE ALL SHARP OBJECTS SUCH AS PENS, PENCILS, POCKET KNIVES ETC.

REMOVE GLASSES, HEARING-AIDS, ETC.

PUT OUT ALL CIGARETTES, CIGARS, AND PIPES.

THEN BEND OVER AND PLACE YOUR HEAD BETWEEN YOUR LEGS.

NOW, KISS YOUR ASS GOODBYE.....

If I had my life to live over, I'd dare to make more mistakes next time. I'd relax and limber up. I would be sillier than I have this time. I would take fewer things seriously. I would take my chances. I would take more trips. I would climb more mountains and swim more rivers. I would eat more ice cream and less beans. I would perhaps have more actual troubles, but I'd have fewer imaginary ones. You see, I am one of those people who live sensibly and sanely, hour after hour, day after day. Oh, I've had my moments, and if I had it to do over again, I'd have more of them. In fact, I'd try to have nothing else. Just moments, one after another, instead of living so many years ahead of each day. I'd be one of those persons who never goes anywhere without a thermometer, a hot water bottle, a rain coat and a parachute. If I had it to do over again, I would travel lighter than I have. If I had my life to live over, I'd start bare-foot early in the spring and I would stay that way later in the fall. I would go to more dances. I would ride more merry-go-rounds. I would pick more daisies.

BY...LADINE STARRS (35 yrs,old)
LOUISVILLE, KENTUCKY

THE END

Take me with you'''

Take me with you'''

I don't want to stay here no more

You see I already spent two years of my life in here. It's terrible! Being away from home, it's a really hurting feeling.

Then; as my screams to God die down I look at those who have spent a decade in this prison; Ph'' How I wish for them to have freedom''' They have been punished long enough, doesn't anyone care? Please look into the cases of people who have spent so much time here, and help them to get out from these institutions'

There are those who ran out of tears, ran them dry, but just for all those hurt individuals I shed tears tonight, because there is a lot of beautiful people in these prisons! Let's get them out!! Let's help'''

Public outcry, no let's do this with mind power, the right channel must be found to sympathetic government man who will see the injustice done to many (by now) innocent, striving to live once again''''

"THE END"

Old prison cell I've been looking at you
Since nineteen-fifty-eight
You tried your best to break me
And fill me full of hate

Twenty years has gone by now
Since I first walked through the door
And I don't feel any different
Than I ever did before

The first year you were worse than hell
But now your home to me
You fail to be a punishment
When so long you're all I see

You fools that put me here
To punish me now set me free
Because out there I'm like a boat
Without a rudder on the sea

Why should I be bitter
I shouldn't be not at all
For I had nothing to do with
The building of this wall

That man there with the key
The one that locks my cell
He's the one that someday
Will have to pay the bill

He's the keeper, I'm the kept
So why shouldn't I be gay
I'm the one with the lesser sin
Come there a judgement day

CHEST R. GOOD III

ALLIED GROUPS

The groups within Allied, this time of year, are in full swing. Each of the eleven groups have had or will be having their annual social. To say that Allied, in general, was running smoothly would be an understatement, to say the least, but we seem to be managing with what resources we have at our disposal.

A short run-down on each group is in order so that the newcomers of this Institution, as well as the new subscribers of CON.T.A.C.T. will be able to understand the function of Allied, as a whole.

There is a body of eleven individual groups within Allied, with their own cultural and social outlooks, goals and structures.

These groups consist of the Black Culture Group, which is designed for the black population of C.B.I. and presently they seem to have no group project going at this time. Also, we have the Exodus Group which functions for the Jewish population. As well at this time, there seems to be no project, for now. The French Group is for the French speaking population of this Institution which seems to be at a rising populus, of 20%. Outside of the Penrose Mentally Handicapped Party, for the Christmas season, it appears the French Group have no other projects in hand. The John Howard Group speaks for itself. This group seems to be very much involved with one project, at this time. For the last year they have been gathering and preparing information for a Prisoners' Information Service which should begin here in C.B.I. very shortly and hopefully will spread across the country to all Federal and Provincial Jails. We also have the Full Gospel Group which is very religious orientated. They have no projects at this time, but there numbers are growing. Christians 10, Lions 4.....Smile!!!

Then also there is the Fourth Day Group which is also a religious group. These people state that the Fourth Day begins after their three day "CURSILLO".... The Salvation Army have a group inside C.B.I. also, and the name speaks for itself. Again, it seems they have no projects happening at this time. A.A., the largest group here at the Bay, meets twice weekly. A self supporting group with no particular project at this time, except ALL TO STAY DRY, NOT HIGH.. Ten Plus seem to be going through alot of changes since Jim Hertrich left. They seem to have a project with the Native Brotherhood, in that they want to fix up the Allied room so that a better environment be set for both insiders and visitors, alike, Ten Plus is a group which consists of Prisoners serving ten years or more.

The Native Brotherhood consists of all the Indian population, of this Prison. One of the first groups of Allied, They have lots of projects in the air and like I said, are sharing a project with Ten Plus, to fix the Allied room. Last but not least, the Discussion Group, a closed group. They seem to have no present projects, but they do have a very active guest list and good CON participation.

I have been the Allied Co-ordinator for the last few months. To say its been a pleasure to work under the bureaucratic regime, of the Administration, would be so abstract, as would be to say that I am accomplishing lots at this time.

Allied is only as good as its input, from all its members.

"FUEL THE FIRE!.....

R.W. ROWBOTHAM
ALLIED CO-ORDINATOR

EDITOR'S NOTE....

This Editor is also the past Allied Co-ordinator. I can relate to the problems that Bob Rowbotham has and will have, while trying to deal with all the groups fairly, and while trying to allieviate everyday problems with the Administration, here at the Bay.

Bob has and is doing a fine job and this paper wishes him all the best with his future endeavours, as Allied Co-ordinator.

MAJOR LEAGUE BASEBALL

To say the major league got off to a slow start is an understatement. The "COWBOYS", under the managing of Jacques Doucet and the pitching of Fred McCullum, was their first nine games putting them solidly in first place. Rounding out the Cowboys is Joe Silva and Pete O'Brien sharing the catching, Bobby Bruce and Phil Atkinson shifting at second base. Duke Preston is holding his own at first and Wayne Hurlburt at shortstop. Jacques Doucet, Randy Laure and Billy Holland look after the outfield and they hold their own at the plate.

The Phillies, who seem to be under new management every week had the slowest start I can ever remember. But with some determination on Billy Suggs' part and some help from Commissioner, John Hance, they have become a contending team. Bernie Agawa is swinging the hottest bat in the league right now, batting over 400 since he joined the Phillies, and he handles most of the pitching along with Gay McNamara. Norm Mallette does the catching and can do a lot of things at bat. Rounding out the infield are Bill Sugg, at first, newly acquired Jack Hundy at second, Billy Shannon at shortstop and Mike Dillon at third. The outfield consists of Perry Waterman, Roy Burns and Bob Gorham. Being so far out of first place the Phillies should be commended, because they have never given up and they are my pick to win the Play-Offs.

The "Roaches", who on paper have the outstanding team, just recently got going with four wins in a row putting them in second place. Under Bob Rowbotham as Manager the Roaches have been stopped two games in a row by the Phillies. The Roaches have the Best defense team in the Majors. Litzemberger on first, Forrester on second, Paul Perron (who is not swinging the bat like I know he can) and third base split between Pearson and Rowbotham. Lee came in and pitched four straight wins before taking a loss to the Phillies, which was one of the best games of the Season, so far. Ferguson has caught every game for the Roaches. Proving that age means nothing, we have had Toulouse in left field, who not only stops flies but is also swinging a hot bat. Other members include Dave Sheehan, DeAngelo and Mike Nixon, one of the steadiest fielders in the league.

On the whole the Major League is starting to come around. At this point in the season it would be hard to pick between the three teams. But, as the Phillies know there is plenty of Ball left, and anything can, and usually does happen.

Bob Woods is our Chief Umpire. He and Tom Luxford have handled every game this summer, including Saint games. Without their help we would be in a bad way for Umpiring. So much appreciation to them and John Sarkany, Red Walters, Billy Shannon and the rest of the crew.

MAJOR STANDINGS

COWBOYS....10 wins....3 losses....1 tie, for 21 points
 ROACHES.... 7 wins....6 losses....1 tie, for 15 points
 PHILLIES... 3 wins....11 losses...0 tie, for 6 points.

TOP TEN BATTERS

1. AGAWA.....30 A.B.....19 hits.... .633 AVG.
 2. HURLBURT...34 A.B.....15 hits.... .441 AVG.
 3. ATKINSON...23 A.B.....10 hits.... .434 AVG.
 4. ROWBOTHAM..24 A.B.....10 hits.... .417 AVG.
 5. McCullum...37 A.B.....16 hits.... .410 AVG.
 6. PEARSON....22 A.B..... 9 hits.... .409 AVG.
 7. DOUCET.....38 A.B.....15 hits.... .394 AVG.
 8. FERGUSON...35 A.B.....13 hits.... .371 AVG.
 9. LEROY.....34 A.B.....12 hits.... .353 AVG.
 10. HOLLAND...23 A.B..... 8 hits.... .348 AVG.

SAINTS

We couldn't get our ALL-STAR team into the League this year, so we've only had two games this summer. The Saints won both games easily, 11 to 0 and 8 to 4. John Hance, the Saint Manager invited any one with a team to come in and play. Just phone Collins Bay, (SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT) and arrange a time. We Welcome all exhibition games,

SOCCER

Although we couldn't get into an outside ball league, we did manage to get into an outside soccer league. At first we thought we were going to have a fan problem, insults being yelled at the outside players, etc. etc. We asked for co-operation, and have recieved nothing but co-operation!!! So now the people who come to watch the games can do just that, come out and see a good soccer game. The main reason we are in an outside soccer league, is Tony Merola, who was the teams coach until he decided to play and handed over the coaching duties to Paul Brown and Steve Kalirai. We lost our first four games before winning one. The games we lost were not runaways. Most of them were close games and good games to watch. Hopefully with the interest growing in soccer each week, we'll start winning. We've got too good a team to keep losing. So come out and enjoy the games.

MINOR BASEBALL

The minor league has just started to come around. The Blazers who started with Bert Steadman as thier manager won their first six games. But, losing thair catcher seemed to shake up the pitcher Jim Freeman who has lost four of his last six games. The Blazers still lead the minors with sixteen points.

In second place with twelve points are the Bears. The Bears started to play better ball with Paul Macmain as their manager. With alittle help from Bernie Guindon.

Acquiring Walt Perry has made a contender out of the Steelers, who are in third place with ten points. Manager Bob Pearce says his Steelers are ready to take over. But when the Blazers and the Bears have just said the same thing, so we'll have to wait and see. Right now it's anybodies guess.

STANDINGS

BLAZERS	8 WINS	5 LOSSES	FOR 16 POINTS
BEARS	6 WINS	7 LOSSES	FOR 12 POINTS
STEELERS	5 WINS	7 LOSSES	FOR 10 POINTS

SPORTS BULLETIN

Well, one month of ball has been played inside the walls of C.B.I. Both leagues looked alittle shaky at first, but with special thanks to John Hance, and Weiner Hurlburt, the leagues have evened themselvse out.

Both leagues have had consistently in the last few weeks, only four run differences, and no knows who the winner will be until the last out.

Now that things are running alittle more smoothly and with some better weather, the rest of the population can come out and enjoy some good ball. Again a special thanks to Mitch for taking over the score sheet, (not that you were all that bad Rod.)

The Phillies seem to be playing better ball, and with more confidence with the added help from Bill Shannon Jack Mundy, and Bernie Agawa to the team with Billy Sugg, and Norm Mallette and Rabitt Burns from before, the teams is looking fine.

The Cowboys even with Weiner on O.P. managed to play 500 ball, the Cowboys have no particular reason for winning, it's just that the horseshoes are in solid to the hilt!!!

Moving on to the Roaches, what can I say??? Lee has been pitching for the Roaches for the last 7 games, with 5 wins and two losses, to the Phillies!!! Fergie has been playing steady ball, and his arm has been improving. Steady Eddy Toulouse and Mike Nixon and Rookie Dave Pearson are holding down the field for the Roaches. Litz bat is coming and first base is held down with solidarity. What can I say about Paul Ferron??? Routine Paul they call him!!! Of course everyone knows about Forresters glove, it's like a magnet. Too bad his bat isn't magnetic too. Lastly, third base and Rosie. He has been known to get by, so what can we say???

As a Roach fan, I look forward to September for the Roaches to win the pennant as well as the Play-Offs, the N.V.P., the Batting title, and whatever else there is to win.

Signed: A Roach Fan

SUCCESS: There's no thrill in easy sailing, When the skies are clear and blue,
There's no joy in merely doing things, Which anyone can do,
But there is some satisfaction, Which is mighty sweet to take,
When you reach a destination, that you thought you couldn't make!!!

COMMITTEE NEWS JULY 3, 1979.

I'M sure that you all know that Warren has made camp. Warren is going to teach me the ropes of being chairman of the committee. I know that I will not be able to do as good a job as Warren did, but I will do my best, and I hope that you will help me as much as you did Warren with your support. Warren did a hell of a job and I am glad that everything is finally going his way.

Here is a list of all committee members and their functions.

Bobby Bruce	Chairman Elect
Wayne Hurlbert	Secretary & Sports
Jack Doucet	Socialization
Bobby Pearce	V&C & Hobby
Tod Jenner	Food & Living Conditions
John Sarkany	Education & Trades
Billy Holland	Medical

All of us are here on the committee to do what we can to try and make it a little easier to get things that are needed. So if there is anything that we can do for any of you don't be shy, and we will see what can be done.

The busiest part of the summer is coming up, and we have a BLUEGRASS band coming in July 20. We have the Olympiad coming up on the 28, & 29 of July. In August we have the childrens day. Anyone who has children and want to spend a day with them on August 25, then put in a request to your committee rep and we will forward it to the social development for acceptance.

BOBBY BRUCE.

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THE MYTH OF PRISON POLICY

MAY 28th GLOBE AND MAIL.

The following are letters to the editor of the Globe and Mail.

In the past two years there has been quite a lot written about Canada's penitentiaries. The myth that prison policy is based on rehabilitation has been destroyed and much of the brutality practiced by prison guards has been exposed (as well as the overtime "racket of Millhaven guards, which cost the taxpayers \$ 16-million in one year).

Taxpayers should also get an idea of what "featherbedding" in the penitentiary service is all about:

In the United States penal system, there are three prisoners for each staff employee; in Canada, as of December, 1978, there were 9,317 prisoners and 9,495 penitentiary employees.

In 1973, there were 9,112 prisoners and in 1978, there were 9,137, an increase of 205 prisoners over five years. In 1973, there were 5,268 penitentiary staff; in 1978, there were 9,495, an increase of 4,227 employees over the same period. For an extra 205 prisoners, the Canadian Penitentiary Service hired 4,227 staff.

In December, 1970, there were 329 penitentiary employees for 696 prisoners at Kingston Penitentiary. Millhaven, an electronically controlled penitentiary requiring less staff than an ordinary prison, has 208 prisoners and 386 penitentiary employees.

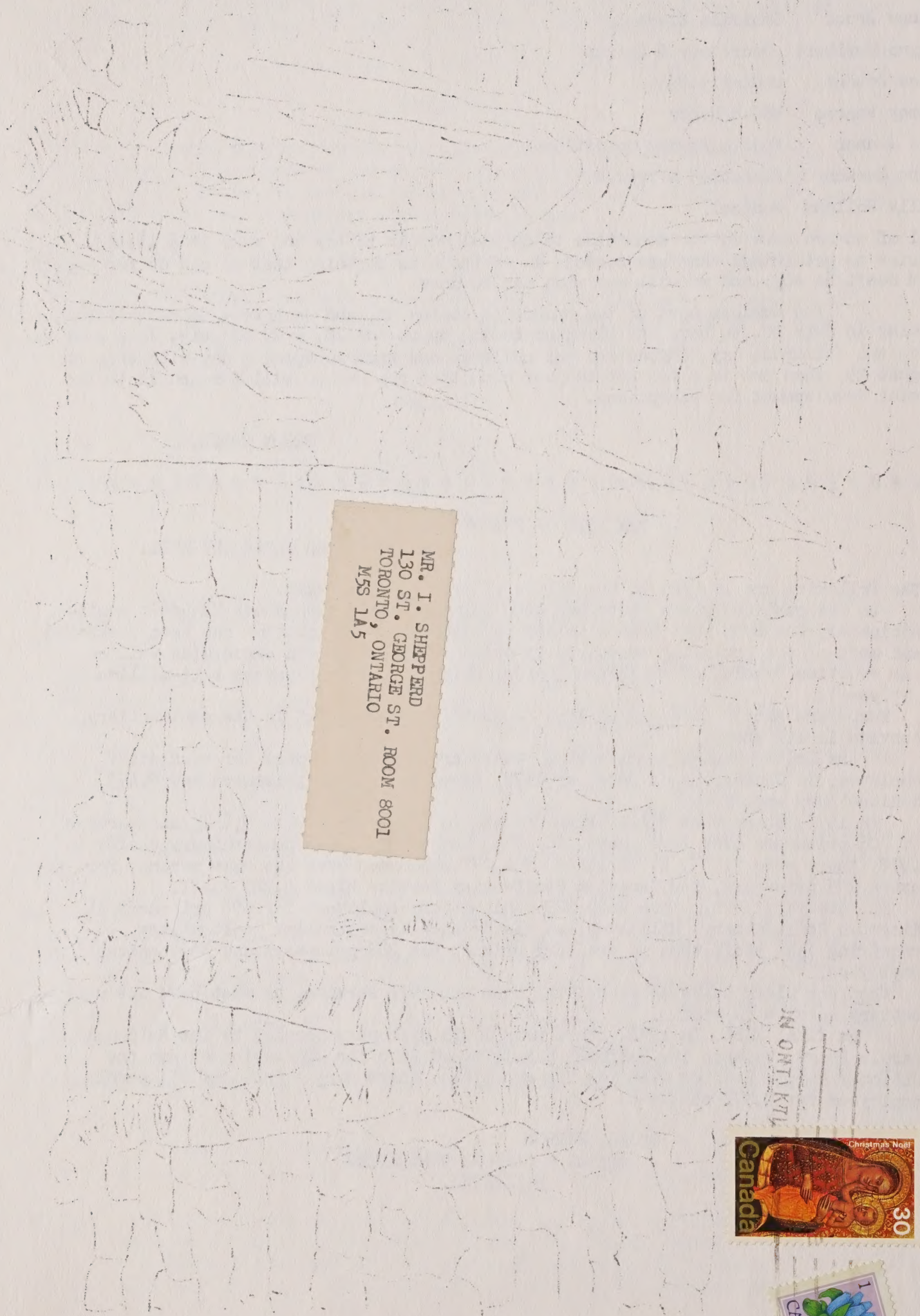
When Joe Clark talks about cutting down on civil service, he must have the penitentiary service in mind.

One final fact. In 1976, there were 1,073 prisoners paroled by the National Parole Board. Between the National Parole board with its 220 employees and the National Parole Service with its 731 employees, there were a total of 951 parole employees for 1,073 parolees.

GEORGE WATSON

EDITOR * ODYSSEY NEWSLETTER

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